

THE ROYAL TOUR
OR
THE TRAVELLING
OF
THEIR ROYAL HIGHNESSES THE
PRINCE & PRINCESS OF WALES
IN INDIA.

1905-06.

BY

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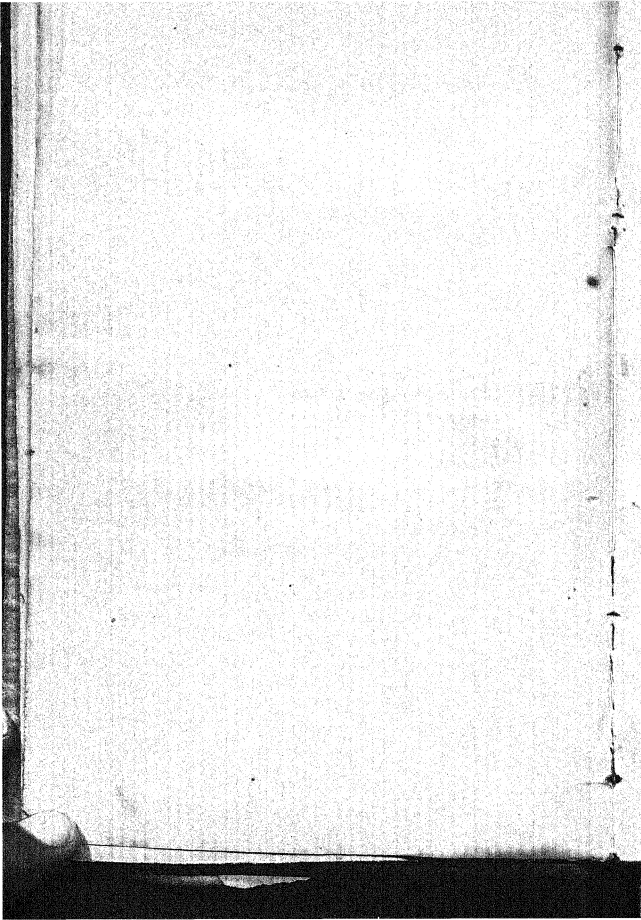
II *Histories of Bharatpur and Dig, The*
Loyal Rajputana and Introduction
to Rajputana (English).

Resident of Sohna, Gurgaon District.

Agra:

PRINTED AT THE MOON PRESS,
1906.

To be had from the Author.



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HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the second son of His Most Gracious Majesty Edward VII., King of United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India was born at Marlborough House on the 3rd June 1865. On the 7th July he was baptized in the chapel of Windsor Castle in the presence of the late lamented Queen Victoria and Her Majesty named him George Frederick Ernest Albert.

His Royal Highness had an elder brother named Prince Albert Victor who was born on the 8th January 1864 and was one and a half year older. He was created Duke of Clarence and Avondale, visited India in 1890, and to universal grief died after a short illness on the 14th June 1892, in the 28th year of his age.

The King-Emperor has shown his father's wisdom in the education of his children. On coming out of nursery and after primary education given by their mother the Queen Empress, the brothers were committed to the charge of Rev. John Neale Dalton, a tutor selected by Queen Victoria as most suitable for the purpose, and he taught them for some time.

The Royal Navy has always been considered as first line of defence and King William IV. once said, "there is no place in the world for making an English gentleman like the quarter-deck of an English Man-of-war;" but it had not hitherto been the custom to send princes in direct line of succession into the Navy, that service, no doubt, being hazardous. The King-Em-

peror though himself debarred by the tradition of his house from entering it, yet taking the same view as that of his great uncle chose Navy, in preference to Eton College for his sons' early education which had long been the subject of anxious thought and care to their parents. And because there subsisted a strong affection between the brothers and His Majesty did not wish to separate them, they both together entered the *Britannia*, which for nearly a century had been employed in training young men in the art of navigation, as naval cadets in June 1877.

From the beginning His Majesty's desire was that his sons should enjoy no privilege for their rank, but be treated exactly like their fellow cadets and made to learn their profession like the sons of ordinary gentlemen. The only exceptions were that Mr. Dalton attended the Princes as governor, their hammocks were slung behind a separate bulkhead in a space of about 12 feet square, and they were allowed to go on the shore when they came to a port.

The young princes spent two years in the *Britannia* and both were first class in seamanship, entitling them to three months' seetime and for general good conduct they obtained another three months.

Thoroughly realising the benefit he had himself derived from travelling while youth, His Majesty arranged that his sons should spend three more years in making a tour round the world that they might get full experience of men and countries and acquire a thorough knowledge of the extent and resources of the British Empire. The young Princes started again in the *Bacchante* commanded by Captain Lord Charles Scott, being again entrusted to the care of Mr. Dalton, who was afterwards made a Canon of Windsore. They wrote and

subsequently published interesting books giving detailed accounts of their experience.

In *Bacchante* just as in *Britannia* they were treated exactly like other officers of their age and standing except that they had a private cabin under the poop. They joined the gun room mess the members of which were granted a special allowance—an arrangement which had been made before when the Duke of Edinburgh began his naval career.

On the 25th September the *Bacchante* cruised to Gibraltar, Messina, Gibraltar again, Madeira in the West Indies and home to Spithead on the 3rd May 1880.

On the 9th July the Princes rejoined the *Bacchante* for another cruise first with the Combined Channel and Preserved Squadrons to Bantry Bay and Vigo and afterwards to Monte Video. The ship arrived at Falkland Islands, but the Princes never landed as had been arranged, for trouble in South Africa had come to a head and the Squadron was suddenly ordered to Cape Town where they arrived on the 21st January 1881. The *Bacchante* reached Simon's Bay on 16th February and not many days later came the news of Majuba hill and Laing's neck.

Early in April the Princes left for Australia and in May the *Bacchante* in this voyage broke a portion of her steering-gear in heavy gale. Temporary repairs were effected and course of the vessel was altered for Albany in Western Australia. While the *Bacchante* was refitting Their Royal Highnesses visited chief Australian ports Adelaide, Melbourne, and Victoria, in a passenger steamer called the *Cathay* being every where received with enthusiastic loyalty. At last rejoining the *Bacchante* on 8th August 1881 they said good bye with regret to Australia.

On the voyage home they visited Fijji, Japan (where they were received at Yokohama with great ceremony by Mikado), Shanghai, Hong Kong (where they were on the Christmas), Singapore and Colombo. Thence they proceeded to Suez where they reached on 1st March 1882 and had the pleasure to see the great Lesseps who waited them at Ismailia, and went in the Khedive's Yacht on a trip to the first Cataract as their parents had done in 1869.

A somewhat prolonged tour in the Holyland followed. Their Royal Highnesses visiting those sacred scenes which their father had visited before their birth. The Princes left Beirut for Athens on the 7th May and there they had the pleasure of meeting their uncle the king of the Hellenes and thence they went to Suda Bay to take part in the naval regata in which the *Bacchante* boats covered themselves with glory. By way of Sicily and Sardinia the Princes passed on to Gibraltar, there renewing the old acquaintance with Lord Napier of Magdala.

At last the long voyage came to an end on the 5th August 1882 and off Swanage the *Osborne* with their Majesty the King and Queen and their young princesses met the *Bacchante*. A visit to Queen Victoria at Osborné followed and the two princes were shortly after confirmed in Whippingham Church by Archbishop Tait who said to them in his address :—

“From this time forward your course of life which has been hitherto unusually alike, must in many respects diverge. You will have different occupations and different training from an expected difference in position.”

Prince George continued to follow his naval career and after serving in many ships in a subordinate capacity was appointed, on the 6th June 1890, Captain of Her Majesty's “*Thrash*.”

In the latter part of August 1884, Her Majesty Queen Victoria was pleased to confer on the Prince the Order of the Garter. The country was surprised at the announcement, for there was no precedent of giving Garter to a junior member of the Royal family in his minority. On the accession of Her Majesty there were only four knights of this order, and pedants of heraldry complained that now there were 28 and the Royal Knights outnumbered the ordinary ones.

In 1891, His Royal Highness was promoted to the command of the ship which he was Captain of ; and the promotion was fairly earned as judged by the ordinary standard of advancement in the navy and had not the lamentable death of his elder brother raised his position he would have continued in actual sea service

Subsequently to that direful event Her Majesty Queen Victoria conferred on His Royal Highness the titles of Duke of York, Earl of Envoirs and Baron of Killarney on the 25th May 1892 ; and after two months His Royal Highness entered into, on the 17th July, the prescribed Covenant in the Parliament, which authorised him to vote in the political affairs.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Her Royal Highness Princess Victoria Mary Teck, the only daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Teck was born on 26th May 1867 and is often called by the name of May. Under the fostering care of her parents the Princess obtained a full understanding of her position, for, the late Duchess of Teck was well known as a friend of all good works being patroness of some 60 charitable institutions in which too she was ably seconded by her husband. In her youth Princess May was by

no means found of lessons but as time went on she formed her aspirations and long before she had any idea of the lofty destiny to which she would be called, she had begun to study seriously the history of her country and think deeply upon social questions. Her attitude on these matters may be gauged from some lines of her own composition which she contributed to a bazar.

1. If each man in his measure would do a brother's part.
2. To cast a ray of sunlight in a brother's heart.
3. How changed be our country, how changed would be our poor.
4. And then might merrie England deserve her name once more.

Few women in the history of the world would have in a short time gone through such a trying ordeal as hers; to have been affianced to the heir of the throne of England (Prince Albert Victor) and see her hopes dashed to the ground by untimely death of her lover, and then to have found comfort in the love of the brother who succeeded him.

The Marriage.

On the 3rd May 1893, Prince George proposed to Princess Victoria Mary, at Sheen Lodge and official announcement was made. The first patriotic characteristic of Her Royal Highness was that she insisted and her mother agreed that the whole of her wedding trousseau should be of British manufacture. "I am determined," said the Duchess of Teck, "that all the silk shall come from England, all the flannel from Wales, all tweeds from Scotland and every yard of lace and poplin from Ireland." The wedding gown was woven at Spitalfield and was of silver and white brocade, the design being of roses, shamrock, and thistles. The bridal-veil—the

same which had been worn by the bride's mother on her wedding day in 1866—was of finest Honiton lace designed in a sequence of cernucopie filled with roses, thistle and shamrock.

The marriage took place in the chapel royal St James's palace on the 6th July 1893 amid universal rejoicing and never since the marriage of the king and queen and Queen Victoria's Jubilee procession, had London been more thronged with loyal and enthusiastic crowds. The ceremony was performed by the Arch-Bishop of Canterbury in presence of Queen Victoria and all the Royal family with the king and queen of Denmark and the Czar which now the emperor of Russia. The Maharaja of Kapurthala and Thakur of Gobdal were among the guests on this happy occasion. The brides maid were grand children and one great-grand child of the Queen. The king naturally took part in supervising all the arrangements and was much gratified by the outburst of popular enthusiasm which greeted his son's union with the daughter of the universally beloved Duchess. A salute of 101 guns was fired just as the marriage ceremony was accomplished and Mr. Gladstone spoke in high terms of the amiability, good manners and popularity of the Prince. Her Majesty Queen Victoria taking the bride and bridegroom with her stood on the highest of the height of the palace expressing her gratitude to the people for their devotion and loyalty.

Offspring.

The marriage has been blessed with the following offspring :—

1. On the 23rd June 1894, Prince Edward who was named on the 16th July, Edward Albert Christian George.
2. On the 14th December 1895, Prince Albert who was

named, on the 17th February 1896, Albert Frederick Arthur George.

These two Princes are students at the Eton College.

3. On the 25th April 1897, Princess who was named on the 7th June, Victoria Alexandra Alice Mary.

4. On the 3rd March 1900, Prince Henry who was named on the 7th May 1900, Henry William Frederick Albert.

5. A Prince in July 1905.

Ever since the marriage the emperor has associated his heir-apparent in the performance of his public duties, and the constant companionship of the father and the son is a striking testimony to their complete sympathy with one another.

In summer 1897 their Royal Highnesses, then Duke and Duchess of York paid a visit to Ireland where they spent a fortnight stopping with Lord Lieutenant, Earl Cadogan in Dublin, visiting some of the great houses of the Irish nobility, and seeing a great deal of lovely scenery for which Ireland is famous including Killarney, from which the Duke takes the title of Baron.

In Dublin the Duke and ever popular Lord Roberts were installed with great pomp and ceremony, as Knight of the Order of St. Patrick the Duke wore the same sword which his father used when he was installed some twenty-three years before.

On the terminus of the visit on the 8th September His Royal Highnesses wrote to Lord Cadogan a letter conveying on behalf of himself and Her Royal Highness their sincere appreciation of the warm and enthusiastic welcome accorded to them by all classes and in all parts of the country, expressing their regret for insufficiency of time to stay longer and see many beautiful and interesting districts and hoping to have further opportu-

nity to improve their acquaintance with the people of Ireland and with the country of which they are justly proud.

Their Royal Highnesses came home by way of Scotland visiting Glasgow where they performed several ceremonial functions and staying with Lord Rosebery at Dalmeny for two nights. They then, went to Mess Castle and on to Guisachan for fishing and deer stalking as the guests of Lord and Lady Tweedmouth and ultimately visited Queen Victoria at Balmoral.

The Royal visit to Ireland exhibited in a striking manner the extent to which the party passions had been allayed in the distressful country. The Duke and Duchess had every where a respectful and frequently an enthusiastic reception; and in almost every address received by Their Highnesses the desirability of establishing a Royal residence in Ireland was pointedly referred to. The profound effect of the visit was seen a month or two later, when on the death of the lamented Duchess of Teck, the Lord Mayor of Dublin telegraphed his condolence both officially and privately not to the Duke of Teck as might have been expected but to the Duke and Duchess of York. On this mournful occasion also the corporation of "rebel" Cork passed a resolution of sympathy.

It was published in the London Gazette of the 31st May 1898, that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased by Letters Patent under the Great seal to declare that the children of the eldest son of any Prince of Wales shall have and at all times hold and enjoy the style, title and attribute of "Royal Highness;" and thenceforth the young princes are addressed accordingly.

The Federal Parliament of the Australian Commonwealth was to be newly established in 1901 and Her Majesty

Queen Victoria desired that her beloved grandson the Duke of York should go and represent her at its auguration. In anticipation of this visit to Australia and a tour in the Colonies His Royal Highness was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral on the New year's day of 1901 and appointed Colonel-in-Chief of the Royal Marine Forces a day or two afterwards. Under the circumstances already related His Royal Highness has ceased to serve the Navy but his Honorary connection with it continues as before. He takes a lively interest in everything that concerns the Navy and like William IV. he will be a "Sailor King."

While the important voyage was yet under proposal Her Majesty Queen Victoria died on the 22nd January, 1901 and during the trying period which followed her death the anxieties of the King-Emperor were much increased by the state of health of His Royal Highness who fell ill with German Measles and to his lasting regret it was absolutely impossible for him to attend the funeral of his venerated grand mother. His Royal Highness, however, through the devoted nursing of his wife made steady progress towards convalescence and was soon all right.

Resolution for the voyage to Australia was inflexible, yet in referring to it in his speech from the throne in the House of Lords on the 14th February 1901, though otherwise firm and clear, His Majesty the King-Emperor faltered, and it was undoubtedly hard for him to part with his beloved son at such a juncture.

On his accession to the throne the King-Emperor conferred upon His Royal Highness the titles of, Duke of Cornwall, Duke of Rothesay, Earl of Karriek, Baron of Jungfran, Lord

of the Isles, and Great Steward of Scotland; and on the 19th February, appointed him his Aid-de-Camp.

On the 16th of March 1901, His Royal Highness accompanied with Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cornwall and York and attended by Canon Dalton set out on the famous voyage in the *Ophir*. The suite consisted of a select body of very able and competent officers and the vessel was fitted with best furniture and everything required for use and comfort. The primary object of the voyage was to open the Australian Parliament but advantage was taken to visit New Zealand, the Cape and Canada also and the tour extended to 1st November and the prince gained a great experience of the different countries.

Gibraltar and Aden fell on the way and at each of these places Their Royal Highnesses were received with much hospitality. Their next visit was to Singapur the capital of the Straits Settlement and situated in the island of the same name belonging to the Malaya Peninsula. The city was much decorated and a hearty welcome given to the Royal visitors. The *Ophir* sailed for Albany and enjoying the delightful natural scenery of Sumatra when passing the Strait of Sunda the Prince and Princess reached Melbourn on the 6th May. There was a grand reception for which the forces of Victoria (town), New South Wales, Queen's Land, Southern and Western Australia, Tasmania and New Zealand had assembled in their best attire for the occasion. The Parliament was opened on the 9th May, and His Royal Highness delivered the King-Emperor's message and his own speech which contained congratulations and promise of support to its proceeding. A tour was made to several interesting places such as Victoria, Brisbane, Sydney, New Zealand and Hobart and

then they set out for Africa. The melancholy news of the demise of Empress Frederick of Germany the Aunt of the Prince was received at Mauritius and His Royal Highness was much aggrieved to learn it. Durban was reached on 13th August and there was a grand review of the troops at Pietermaritzburg. From Cape Town they went to America and reached Quebec on the 16th September. A tour was made in Canada and Ottawa, Calgary, Vancouver, Manitoba, Toronto and Newfoundland were visited. The *Ophir* sailed on the 25th October and reached London on the 1st November; the citizens received Their Royal Highnesses with hearty cheers and the King and Queen were delighted to see their son and daughter-in-law back.

On the 9th November 1901, the King-Emperor was pleased to confer upon His Royal Highness the title of Prince of Wales.

Most of the titles which His Royal Highness enjoys are Honorary; the only title for which he receives Rs. 9,00,000, per annum is that of the Duke of Cornwall and his total income amounts to Rs. 20,00,000. The income of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is Rs. 9,00,000 and that of their sons and daughters Rs. 25,000 each.

Two splendid buildings, the York Cottage in Sandringham and the York House in St. James's palace are the residences of the Prince and Princess of Wales; they are well furnished and their Royal Highnesses and family reside in them. The old beautiful house, named Warner Castle, commanding a delightful view on the sea-shore, since left by Lord Curzon, is also in possession of His Royal Highness.

PREPARATIONS AND VOYAGE.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India, having been decided upon in June 1905 the following staff was selected for the Royal Tour.

The Household of His Royal Highness :—

- The Head of the staff ... Sir Walter Lawrence, K. C. I. E.
 Military Secretary ... Brigadier General Stuart Beatson.
 Private Secretary ... Lieut.-Col. Sir Arthur Bigge.
 Equerries.—1. Commander Sir Charles Cust, R. N.
 2. The Honorable Derek Kepple.
 3. Commander Bryan Godfrey Fausset, R. N.
 4. Captain Vicount Crichton Royal House Guard.
 Assistant to Sir Walter Lawrence and Aid-de-Camp.
 Captain Vigram, 18th Tiwana Lancers.

The suite of Her Royal Highness.

- The Countess of Shaftesbury ... Lady in waiting.
 The Eva Dugdale ... Woman of the bed Chamber.
 Earl of Shaftesbury ... Chamberlain.
 Mr. Frank Dugdale ... Equerry.

Along with the nomination of the staff a programme of the tour was issued beginning from arrival at Bombay on the 9th November 1905, showing the dates of visit to several places, and ending with departure from Karachi on the 19th March 1906. The programme has been punctually carried out with exception of certain changes necessitated by circumstances.

The first changes notified early in October owing to the famine in Rajputana and the vicinity of Delhi were, that visit to Ajmere on the 16th November was substituted by one to Indore, and the military manœuvres originally intended to take place at Ballabgarh and Faridabad near Delhi had to be transferred to Rawalpindi, four days from 5th to 8th December

were increased for Rawalpindi instead of 5th from 11th to 15th December for Commander-in-Chief's camp (south of Delhi) and going to Bharatpur being given up the two days 20th and 21st December allowed for it were added to the programme of Gwalior.

The return to Calcutta from Darjeeling on the 9th January has been done away with as the Renown had to make an early departure for the Dimond Harbour whence their Royal Highnesses embarked for Rangoon on that date.

It had been proposed to visit Banglor along with Madras from 24th to 28th January but it has been visited subsequently to Mysore from 5th to 7th February.

The stay of a few hours on the 6th March at Aligarh on way from Nepal to Simla was granted to visit the Mohamedan College at the request of the College authorities

At Banaras on the 19th February 1906 the visit to Nepal which was for the purpose of shooting, had to be compulsorily abandoned owing to the prevalence of a serious cholera epidemic among the camp people and it was decided that His Royal Highness should pay, instead of Nepal, a second visit to Gwalior where the Maharaja had already pressed him if possible to return saying that the promises of sport were better than in December. The Prince, therefore, proceeded to Gwalior and the Princess in the meantime visited Dehra Dun.

Inspection Visit.

On Saturday the 30th September 1905 Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales went to Portsmouth to inspect the Renown a battleship temporarily classified and fitted as royal yacht for the voyage of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to India; Commodore the Honourable Hugh Tyrwith in command of the ship was in attendance.

The vessel was lying at the South Railway Jetty of the dockyard and the special train with the Princess and suite drew up along side the great battleship shortly before 2 o'clock. Her Royal Highness had come down by ordinary train, but at Fratton station the saloon carriages were detached and sent on to dockyard as a special. On the Jetty were assembled to receive her Admiral Sir Archibald Douglas, Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, Rear Admiral Barry, Superintendent of dockyard, Commodore Legion Commanding the naval barracks and few other naval officers. On leaving the train Her Royal Highness at once passed up the gateway to the battleship's quarter-deck. The vessel looked very neat and clean and as the weather was fine with bright sun the Princess saw every thing to advantage. Her Royal Highness spent an hour on the board and during her stay the band which was going in the ship played selections under the conductorship of Mr. Stretton. Her Royal Highness left for London by the ordinary train about 4½.

The Renown.—Externally the *Renown* has been painted white with a broad green band around the upper part of the hull. On the quarter-deck the barbettes through which the 12 inch guns protruded and other fittings have also been painted white while the deck itself is covered with linoneum and roofed over with large canvas awning, the interior of which is lined with a red and white striped hunting. With exception of these fittings and a special suite of rooms for the use of Her Royal Highness on the upper deck little has been altered on the board, since Sir John Fisher used the *Renown* as his flagship on the North American and West Indies station. The same handsomely carved furniture which he put in remains in the dining saloon which is capable of seating some sixty or more

guests at a long table which runs the entire length, and this along with the drawing room at the extreme after part of the ship, extends across the whole width of the vessel.

The ship was entirely allotted for the use of the Royal travellers and their suite, which in all counting both ladies and gentlemen and their several personal attendants number a hundred odd. For these the cabins usually used by the the ship officers were vacated, the 6 inch guns were removed to make room in their casements as cabins for extra berths, and a special smoking room was provided for gentlemen of suite.

The Prince of Wales is a Vice-Admiral and, as such, is superior to any officer on board the *Renown* but occupying the position of a Royal guest, His Royal Highness does not fly his own pennant; in like manner the *Renown* being classified as a Royal Yacht, none of the duties of a warship is performed by the crew who are physically exercised by special instruction under Lieutt. E. Fullerton.

The Chief Officers of the *Renown* are :—

CAPTAIN	...	T. D. L. Sheppard.
COMMANDER	...	G. M. Paine.
LIEUTENANTS	...	J. T. Shenton,
		Viscount Kelbourne.
		H. T. Kitson.
		R. R. Gossett.
		Eric Fullerton, (for Gymnastics).
		F. A. W. Buller.
		H. de Burgh.
		H. G. L. Oliphant.
ENGINEER-COMMANDER.		W. R. Apps.
CHAPLAIN	...	Rev. L. F. Tyrwhitt.
STAFF SURGEON	...	R. Hill.
FLEET PAY MASTER...		W. V. T. Leonard.
GUNNER	...	R. F. Jones.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR		E. C. Streton.
(40 MEN).		

The Rooms.—The suite of rooms prepared for Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales is on the Starboard side, the most pleasant part of the ship and open direct to the quarter-deck, while a specially covered staircase, a few yards from door leads to the main deck. The suit consists of a boudoir, sleeping apartment, bath-room and a sleeping room for the maid.

The boudoir is a charming little room very dainty furnished, white with gold being the prevailing colour both for the furniture and the decorations generally. The upholstery is in cream challis covered with all over designs of pink rose bud, surrounded by a wreath latten of pale blue leaves.

The sleeping apartment is fitted with swing beds, as special feature purposely designed and constructed to minimise as much as possible the motion of the ship in rough seas.

These apartments open on the promenade deck, already covered with linoleum and protected by huge awning. The scheme of decoration throughout is delightfully dainty and ample, white is the principal colour used, all the work and furniture being of white enamel relieved by light blue carpets and hanging; the fittings throughout are of silver plate.

The fore cabin or dining room is upholstered with curtains of French tissue bordered with pale blue. The furniture in this room is the same that was before but several fine mezzotint engravings were sent from York cottage and a handsome arrangement of electric Candelabra for the table has been added.

The after cabin or drawing room is furnished in an effective French tissue of pink and blue but table cloths are pale blue bordered with white silk and fringe and the curtains are of

the same as those in the dining room, the electric light being enclosed in opaque glass with shades of pink.

The private rooms of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales which are near at hand on the main deck are furnished in mahogany, fitted throughout with silver plates, upholstered in rose patterned cretonne and painted in white enamel. They are arranged as a sleeping room, a dressing-room and a bath-room while a fourth is occupied by the valet.

Throughout these apartments, though small give an impression of airiness, and coolness which is undoubtedly to be greatly appreciated by the Royal travellers during that portion of the voyage when the nights as well as days will be intensely hot. All the rooms are provided with electric fans, while those occupied by the Prince and Princess have heating apparatus in addition.

Furniture.—A large handsomely carved writing table with two or three massive but comfortable couches in dark leather are prominent features.

The party is provided with a special travelling library including all the latest and best known books on India and its people, a great many of which have been personally selected by the Princess of Wales who is as anxious as the Prince to be thoroughly informed and to extend her already extensive knowledge of the country and the people of India. His Royal Highness, according to the Daily Mail took with him to read on the voyage, the English edition of "Hindu Manners, Customs, and Ceremonies," by Abe Dubois, presented to him by the Oxford university.

Arrangements were made on the *Renown* for publishing a newspaper, intelligence for which is communicated by wireless apparatus with which the ship is fitted. This record also

includes articles on incidents and news of the great tour throughout India.

Amongst the games and recreations provided for the Royal guests and their suite a set of ships croquet, which differs from the ordinary game in as much as the chalked rings take the place of familiar hoops and wooden patterns the size of small plates are used instead of balls, so popular is the game on boardship and hull board and has proved far and away the most popular amusement on many Yacht during the last season.

Baggage. Their Royal Highnesses took an immense amount of personal baggage the principal parts of which are their extensive wardrobes imperatively required by different considerations, such as extremes of climate including wraps and costumes of the heaviest description furlined and heavy materials and of summer fabric, light and unlined suggestive of tropical heat, suitable for travelling shooting, yochting, grand state functions, garden parties, driving tours, and formal receptions characterised by an elegance befitting the historic occasion and the Royal personages. Elaboration of the details demanded by the occasion was imposed upon Her Royal Highness for her outfit.

In addition to this Their Royal Highness took with them a great quantity of specially designed jewellery made up in pins, brooches and other small trinkets, representing the Prince of Wale's Feathers, the Tudor Rose and other Royal designs. These are for presentations, as are also great quantities of signed photographs for which they have been lately busy giving sitting to many royal photographers.

Journalism.—It was considered beforehand that lengthy telegrams and letters describing every incident will appear in every newspaper and arrangements were made for the little

band of journalists that followed the Royal tour. These arrangements being important demanded much careful thought and organization from those entrusted with them. Every newspaper desired to send its representative, but accommodation could not be found for all, a selection had necessarily to be made, and competition is so much that discrimination was a difficult task. Arrangements were made for housing the correspondents of, the Times, the Daily Telegraph, the Daily Mail, the Standard, the Graphic and the Illustrated London News. Reuter's Agency sent out a special correspondent and it is from him that most of the provincial journals will receive their story of the tour.

In Presidency and other large towns where there are hotels correspondents were to make their own arrangements, but for small places the Indian Government instructed the local authorities to take steps to ensure the accommodation of the correspondents who were to pay for every thing. The rulers of the native states which were visited, were requested by the viceroy to make similar arrangements in their respective states but as they are very lavish in their hospitality to all Europeans, quarters worthy of a reigning monarch with servants, conveyance, and every thing to their comfort were assigned to them. The newspapers had to bear heavy expenses of sending their representatives but the Railways both of Companies and of states have made a very important concession by issuing free passes to all properly accredited correspondents. Still the cost of sending correspondents to every paper has been very great ranging from £. 5000 to 8000, for the entertainment and information of its readers. But in majority of cases the amount is split up among several papers, since nearly every London Journal has made arrangement with provincial organs to

supply them with duplicates of every thing their correspondents send.

Every daily paper in London received lots of applications for being allowed to act as special correspondent, as it is a high honor to be selected representative of a great newspaper; but though many of the applicants offered to pay the whole of their personal expenses, almost all the offers were declined, for, the editors prefer to appoint men of their own staff whom they can depend upon.

Special places were reserved for the correspondents at every public function and badges and passes were provided to avoid any difficulty in getting their places.

Departure of the Renown.—Every preparation having been made, the *Renown* escorted by the *Terrible* sailed on the 8th October 1905 for Genoa which Their Royal Highnesses were to reach by the overland route. Many of the suite took up their quarters on the vessel and the remainder accompanied Their Royal Highness in the overland journey.

Farewell dinners and addresses.—On the 14th October 1905 the King-Emperor gave to the Prince of Wales and forty guests including Lord Minto a farewell dinner at Buckingham palace.

On the 17th October, Honourable Mr. Brodrick, Secretary of the State for India entertained Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales to meet the Council of India at the India Office. Lord Minto, Lord Lansdowne and the Marquis of Bath were present.

On the 18th October, Their Majesties the King and Queen and the Royal family lunched together for the departure of Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales. A great crowd out of Buckingham palace watched procession

returning from Aldwych and gave Their Royal Highness a parting greeting.

In reply to a communication conveying the good wishes of the city of London to Their Royal Highness the Prince and Princess of Wales on their visit to India, the Lord Mayor received the following letter from the Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales, dated, Marlborough Palace, the 18th October 1905 :—

“My Lord Mayor. The Prince and Princess of Wales direct me to ask you to be good enough to express their sincere thanks for the good wishes for their approaching visit to the Indian Empire, which you as its Chief Magistrate have conveyed to Their Royal Highness in the name of the city of London, as also for the kindly suggested reception of Their Royal Highness within its walls on their return. The Prince of Wales earnestly trusts that by this journey the British Empire may derive some such lasting benefit, as those which were the result of that memorable visit of His Majesty to the East, thirty years ago. During the varying and absorbing experience of the coming months Their Royal Highnesses will not forget that they carry with them the assurance of the sympathy and good will of the citizens of London.”

The farewell leader of the Times runs thus :—“To-day in the minds of the Indian subjects, “the Kaiser” is not merely a foreign monarch, the representative of an alien race and an alien tradition, he is the inheritor of the great and stately traditions of India’s Hindu and Musalman rulers and in the personification of that unity which binds together the many races, languages and creeds of India for their common welfare, and as it is with sovereign so it is with Government of which he is the head. What was once a mere alien

ascendency, acquired mainly for commercial purposes has become a system of government assimilated to its environment and concerned only with the welfare of the governed. It is because our rule has thus become rooted in the soil of India that the Indian Empire is, we believe and trust destined to endure."

Departure of Their Royal Highnesses.—The departure of the Prince and Princess of Wales from London, on Thursday, the 19th October was the occasion for a hearty manifestation of good will on the part of the citizens of the metropolis who assembled in large numbers to give their Royal Highnesses loyal and enthusiastic farewell. On the line of route from Marlborough House to Victoria along which Their Royal Highnesses drove in an open carriage unattended by formal escort there was a large assemblage of the public whose hearty salutations evoked constant acknowledgement from the Royal travellers as they passed in auspicious sunshine through park and street. The approaches to Victoria were thronged and immense crowd faced the entrance to the departure platform in Wilton road. Here a little in advance of Their Royal Highnesses, Their Majesties the King and Queen accompanied by Princess Victoria, drove up in closed carriage without military escort and on alighting were greeted with an enthusiastic burst of cheering. Conducted into the Royal waiting room of the Charing Cross station, tastefully prepared for them, Their Majesties and their daughter were shortly afterwards joined by Their Royal Highnesses whose arrival had been betokened by ringing cheers outside the building.

By contrast with the crowd and their fervid demonstration of loyalty, the scene within the station seemed strangely quiet.

While essentially of the nature of a private leave-taking, the proceedings were in no sense lacking in animation and even boasted of certain degree of picturesqueness. As the time for the Royal departure approached a huge square of crimson carpet railed off by substantial barriers was laid down on the platform; at the same time the Royal train with its powerful engine and its five bogie vehicles barked into the station, and the handsome saloon carriage with its sage green interior seeming to invite to a comfortable travelling was drawn up immediately opposite the Royal waiting room. In front of the saloon there gathered those who were privileged to bid good-bye to Their Royal Highnesses while behind the barriers were assembled several hundred favoured persons, desirous of offering a final expression of London's good wishes.

Among those assembled on the platform Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princes Alexander and Francis of Teck, Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne, the Right Honourable St. John and Mrs. Brodrick, the Marquis of Bath, Sir E. Collen, Lord Wenlock, and others connected with India. The suite of Their Royal Highness, Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Arthur Bigge, Viscount Crichton, Lady Eva Dugdale, and the Honourable Derek Kepple were, of course, prominent in the group.

Their Majesties and Princess Victoria remained for some time on the waiting room conversing with Their Royal Highnesses. When they emerged upon the platform, Their Royal Highnesses at once proceeded to take leave of those present and shook hands with them all. Their Royal Highnesses shook hands with Their Majesties the King and Queen in the saloon where affecting family farewell were said. On coming out of the saloon the King Emperor remained at the

carriage window in conversation with the Royal Travellers until the signal of departure was given when they took leave and Major General Grant and staff saw them safely out of England by the Dover packet. From Kalais the party journeyed by way of Pair, Laroche, Culoz, Aixles Bains, St. Jean de Marienne, Modane, and Turin to Genoa where they boarded the *Renown* in the afternoon of the 20th October.

The *Renown* with Their Royal Highnesses on board sailed from Genoa on the morning of the 21st October and arrived at Port Said on the 26th. She proved herself in every way a splendid sea-craft; beautiful weather prevailed on the voyage and Their Royal Highnesses enjoyed excellent health. Saturday the 21st being Trafalgar Day, a special short service was held on board, and at noon on Sunday the *Renown* steamed round the Bay of Naples, and on Monday she encountered the Mediterranean Fleet and witnessed some manœuvres and illuminations. At night three Admirals had the honour of lunching on board. On arrival at Port Said, Their Royal Highnesses spent the day on board the *Surprise*, in the afternoon visited the *Suffolk* and *Lancashire*, and dined on board the *Powerful* which is proceeding to Australia as guests of Admiral Fawkes.

The *Renown* coaled on Friday the 27th, passed the Canal on Saturday the 28th and reached Suez at mid-night escorted by the *Terrible*, the *Fox*, and the *Proserpine*.

The Somali Mulla having attacked a tribe on the coast of the Italian protectrate land looted all their cattle, the *Fox* and the *Proserpine* that served as convoy to the *Renown* were urgently ordered from Suez to Somaliland. They were, however, not detained very long but returned and joined the *Renown* at Aden on the 3rd November.

At Aden the following telegrams passed between His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor General of India and His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

From the Viceroy:—On the arrival of your Royal Highness at the first outpost of the Indian Empire, may I venture to offer to you a loyal and enthusiastic welcome to Indian waters. All India has no other desire than to make your forthcoming visit a memorable and unbroken success.

From His Royal Highness:—On our arrival in Indian waters the Princess of Wales and I wish to take the earliest opportunity of sending a warm message of esteem and good will to you and to the people of India. We are much touched by your kind message of welcome.

Gazette of India of the 4th November 1905, notified that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been pleased to appoint the following officers Honorary Aids-de-camp during his tour in India:—Major Roberts, 1st Duke of York's own Lancers; Captain Asburner, Royal Fusilliers, Makins, King's Royal Rifle Corps; and W. G. S. Cadogan 10th Hussars.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Partap Singh of Idar, who had travelled with His Majesty the King-Emperor (while Prince of Wales) in 1875-76, prepared to travel with suite of Their Royal Highnesses throughout their tour in India.

Brigadier General Stuart Beatson, Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, being already in India proceeded from Indore to Bombay to join his duties on the arrival of the Royal travellers.

BOMBAY.

Never had Bombay appeared more beautiful, more brilliant, or more picturesque than she did on the occasion of receiving the Heir-Apparent to the Throne and his Consort. The long longed for 9th November 1905 came at length and it was doubly auspicious as the birth-day anniversary of His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor and also the thirtieth anniversary within a short time of His Majesty's own landing on this very shore of India.

The city was astir very early in the morning as the expectation for the arrival of the Royal visitors had reached to its highest pitch. The guns fired from the light house at 10-35 announced that the Royal fleet was in light and rapidly did the "*Renown*" come escorted by the "*Terrible*" the "*Proserpine*," and the "*Fox*." As they entered the harbour, a salute of 31 guns was fired from the "*Hyacinth*" and the "*Perseus*" which were lying at their moorings and from the St. "*Gabriel*" the Portuguese cruiser that had joined them shortly before. The salute was replied by the ships escorting the *Renown*. All the ships were dressed in rainbow fashion with fluttering flags in honour of the birth-day of the King-Emperor.

Just as the *Renown* anchored, His Excellency Rear-Admiral Poe, Naval Commander-in-Chief in the East Indies Station with his personal staff, quietly proceeded in boats on board the Royal ship to receive the commands of His Royal Highness and was followed by the Commanders of Men-of-War. With the permission of the Prince a Royal salute was fired in honour of His Majesty's birth-day; the crack of the first gun from the *Hyacinth* precisely at noon indicated the hour selected and further Royal salutes of 31 guns each roared out from all the war ships in the harbour. The salute served also as a signal for all to be ready for the ceremonials of the evening.

By half past one o'clock the troops began to line the streets; the privileged guests invited to partake in the reception of Their Royal Highnesses began to come in the Shamiana; native chiefs in their gorgeous equippages and still more brilliant robes, High Court Judges in wig and gown; Secretaries in their handsome uniforms of blue and gold; and Consuls in the official dress of a dozen nationalities were all there by the time the Viceroy was expected. Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon drove with full escort from Government House to Bunder where the Guard of Honour from the Royal Scots presented arms. After spending a few minutes in conversing with those around them, Their Excellencies, precisely at 3 p. m. set out for the *Renown* in the Indian Marine Launch Bee under a royal salute fired from the saluting battery.

Half an hour later similarly came and sailed for the *Renown*, His Excellency Lord Lamington the Governor of Bombay accompanied with the official deputation from Bombay Presidency consisting of Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice; Rt. Rev. W. R. Pym, D. D., the Bishop of Bombay and the Members of Council, the Honourable Mr. E. M. H. Fulton, C. S. I; and the Honourable Mr. J. W. P. Muir Mackenzie. The Viceroy presented to His Royal Highness, Lord Lamington; and the latter in turn presented the Members of his party, Lord Lamington and his party then returned to the shore; and the Members of the staff of Their Royal Highnesses also came to the shore to complete the arrangements for landing. Lord and Lady Curzon only remained in the "*Renown*."

In addition to the officers specially nominated to receive their Royal Highnesses and those who had been on the *Renown*

the number of persons privileged to be present under the Shamiana amounted to much more than one hundred. There were the first class native chiefs in the Presidency addressed "His Highness," Consuls-General of the Foreign Powers, not less than twenty-five persons bearing the title of "Honourable," the Judges of the High Court, the Members of the Council of His Excellency the Governor, and holding other offices, a similar number of the chiefs of the southern Marahita country with the designation of "Meharban," the Secretaries to the Government in its several departments, heads of the Ecclesiastical, Educational, Military, Police, Political and other departments, the divisional and district officers, the Political Agents representing the Government at the several native courts and most of the respectable and distinguished residents and gentlemen of the city and Presidency of Bombay.

The troops lined the route to be followed in the procession with intervals of a few paces and were divided into two parts; one under the command of Colonel Fearon, Yorkshire Regiment and the other under Colonel Furner, R. A. The former consisted of three companies of the Royal Garrison Artillery, Royal Scots, Royal Yorkshire Regiment, Connaught Rangers, 1st G. I. P. Railway's Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, and half a squadron of the 10th Hussars, and the latter of the 10th Rifles, 113 Infantry, 121 Pioneers and half a squadron of the 10th Hussars.

There was a brief pause, and the waterway from the Renown to the shore was clear. Then precisely at 4 p. m., a Royal salute, beginning with the Hyacinth and then fired from all the warships in the harbour announced that Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied by Lord and Lady Curzon had quitted the Renown. A few

minutes passed before the tiny launch of the Renown, a speck of vivid green with upper works of gleaming white appeared round the bow of the battle ship and as the cruisers were now manned in full naval fashion and as each was passed the guards paraded and the bugles rang out the salute.

Absolutely unattended the gallant little craft sturdily ploughed her way through the water. As she drew near, it was seen that she flew the Prince of Wales own standard at the fore, the white Ensign at the main. The object of every gaze the launch drew near the shore and was brought along side the landing pier with seamanlike precision. Strong arms made her fast to the gangway, a small ladder was hooked to the gun hole. Another salute from the battery of the volunteer artillery signalled the first step of Their Royal Highnesses in landing on the Indian shore. The Prince and Princess were preceded by Lord Curzon and followed by Lady Curzon.

The most conspicuous among those who awaited the royal barge, was Maharaja Sir Partab Singh of Idar in the rich uniform of Honorary Colonel of the Imperial Cadet Corps. The Maharaja had been in the staff of His Majesty the King-Emperor (then Prince of Wales) in his Indian tour of 1875-76, and he is now in the staff of Their Royal Highnesses in their present tour. Immediately as they landed he put his sword at their feet as mark of fealty and one of the first greetings of the Prince was to him.

Lord Lamington, Rear Admiral Poe with the respective personal staffs, the Chief Justice, the Bishop of Bombay, the Members of the Bombay Council, Sir Archibald Hunter, the Lieutenant General of the Bombay Command received Their Royal Highnesses, Lord Lamington having presented them all.

Their Royal Highnesses proceeded slowly under Shamiana, Chiefs, officers and gentlemen by whom he passed were presented one after the other and as each presentation was made His Royal Highness shook hands with unaffected cordiality. At the end of the Shamiana His Royal Highness inspected the smart guard of honour of the Royal Scots and then followed by the staff walked under the triumphal arch to the dais and stood in front of the great assembly. Cheer after cheer rang out from the public who gave their first hearty welcome to the Royal visitors and Their Royal Highnesses acknowledged the burst of applause which greeted them.

The Civic Function.

The Members of the Bombay Corporation headed by their president Sir Pheroz Shah Mehta moved to the front of the dais for the ceremony of the civil welcome. The national Anthem was played and the whole assembly rose immediately; and a gathering of the representatives of European and Indian ladies and gentlemen, many of whom had taken position along the route to see the procession was seen. Lord Lamington introduced Sir P. Mehta to the Prince and he read out the following address in a high clear tone.

"To His Royal Highness

GEORGE FREDERICK ERNEST ALBERT,
Prince of Wales,

K. G., K. I., K. P., G. C. V. O., P. C., &c.
and

Her Royal Highness

VICTORIA MARY,

Princess of Wales,

C. I., M. V. O., &c. &c.,

May it please Your Royal Highnesses.—

We, the President and Members of the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, beg to tender to Your Royal

Highnesses in the name and on behalf of all its inhabitants an earnest, enthusiastic and loyal welcome on your first landing on the shores of India.

A part of the dowry brought to an English Sovereign by his Portuguese bride, Bombay has been long associated with the Royal Family of England and may justly lay claim to be a Royal city, and we therefore, proudly consider that it is only in the fitness of things that this city should lead the hearty greetings and rejoicings that eagerly await Your Royal Highness.

Under the aegis of the British Crown and its wise and generous policy of equality, sympathy and toleration, this city has marvellously thriven as an important centre of trade, commerce, and industry. At the time when it came to King Charles II. it was an insignificant cluster of islets, as shown on one panel of the casket which will hold this address, with a spare population of 10,000 souls whose only trade was in dried fish and cocoanuts. Bombay now takes a high place among the great cities of the Empire and of the world, and the foundation of its growth and prosperity are so deeply laid that though we have of recent years passed through dire visitation of pestilence and disease, aggravated by agricultural distress throughout the Presidency, this growth and prosperity have not only not been permanently checked but have continued to increase. We gratefully see in this wonderful transformation the righteous beneficence of British rule, founded on justice and equality, making no distinctions of colour or creed, and extending equal opportunities to men of varied creeds and nations who inherit ancient civilisations from widely separate families of mankind.

It is thirty years almost to a day that we had the inestimable privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness' august Father, Our Most Gracious Sovereign, the then Prince of Wales, on his historic visit to this country, the happy memoirs whereof are yet cherished throughout the land, among high and low, with pride and affection. We may be pardoned for fondly believing that it was during that visit that His Imperial Majesty first displayed these great qualities of head and heart which have to-day enabled him to play so noble a part in the peaceful destinies of mankind and to win the esteem and admiration of the whole world, and which then contributed powerfully to develop the loyalty of the people of India into personal attachment to the Royal Family of England, the foundations of which had been laid deep in the hearts of the people of this country by the sympathy and solicitude which the great and good Queen Empress Victoria had constantly shown for their well-being and advancement.

We pray Your Royal Highness to convey to His Majesty our feelings of unalterable loyalty and personal attachment and our gratitude for the proof he has once more given of his great care and regard for his Indian subjects in sending not only his Royal Son and Heir to become personally acquainted with them, but to do them the high grace of sending him accompanied by his Royal Consort the Princess of Wales. Her Royal Highness' gracious and kindly presence amongst us cannot but deeply touch the heart of the country, of people of all classes and all grades alike, who will value beyond measure so striking a token of her womanly sympathy and solicitude for them. We joyously hail with heart-felt greetings the first Princess of Wales to set foot on the soil of India.

We now pray that benign Providence may watch over Your Royal Highnesses' progress throughout this country and bring it to a blessed and happy conclusion, so that it may prove fruitful of results binding together closer and still more close the ties which unite the two countries, whom a wonderful dispensation of Providence has brought together from distant ends of the world, to the lasting glory of Your Royal House and of the great Empire over which it presides."

Enclosed in a splendid casket the address was formally presented to Their Royal Highnesses by Sir P. Mehta. This casket is in the shape of a cabinet gracefully curving towards its base a very striking feature in it is a map of India which it shows on the front panel. Sea is represented in cold silver while land is in silver gilt; mountains are shown in high relief. All important towns are marked in precious stones, Calcutta, Bombay, Allahabad, Rangoon and Dacca are represented by emeralds. The other towns numbering fifty are set with cabushon rubies. On the opposite side are a pair of pannelled doors. The one on the left shows a map in relief of Bombay, as it was in 1661, composed of 7 distinct islands. On the other side is a map of modern Bombay, illustrating what reclamation has done to convert the seven islands and the marshy swamps into what is now known as the *Prima Urb* in India. The ornamentation around the map of India and the two pannelled doors is very striking and effective. It is of pierced floral scrolls in 18 ct. gold in which are shown peacocks and parrots. Studded with rubies, sapphires, emeralds and olivines giving true colourings of the birds. On the front face and the bottom are embossed views of the Municipal buildings and Rajabai Tower, while the opposite shows the King's and Queen's Statue in Bombay.

The upper portion of the casket is silver decorated with eastern design and surmounted with His Royal Highness' crest in solid gold, the Royal crown with lions guardant; and above it is a cap of ruby velvet making the whole a perfect model. Below the crest and above map of India is a replica of the Star of the K. C. S. I. while on the opposite side is that of the K. C. I. E. in silver, gold, and enamels. The sides of the cabinet are decorated with panels in antique silver, copies of these in pedestal, of the equestrian statue of the King in Bombay. One shows His Majesty, then Prince of Wales receiving the Indian chiefs on his arrival in Bombay thirty years ago, while the other shows His Majesty receiving the deputation of Indian ladies. Above each of these panels are shown in solid gold the Prince of Wales' Coat of Arms and the arms of the Bombay Municipal Corporation and above these again graciously designed are India scrolls finished in antique silver. The whole is mounted on a solid ivory base with the Prince of Wales' plumes at each corner in silver plinth which bears the following inscription :—

**"Address of welcome to Their Royal Highnesses
the Prince and Princess of Wales by the
Municipal Corporation of Bombay
9th November 1905."**

Mr. P. Mehta presented to His Royal Highness a beautifully bound copy of the address and the casket. The Prince advancing to the front of the dais made the following reply :—

"I thank you most sincerely for the kind and enthusiastic welcome which you have given to the Princess of Wales and myself. We are both deeply moved by your touching allusion to her presence here. She is, indeed, proud to be the first Princess of Wales to have set foot on these shores. The

words of your address, eloquent as they are, will not, however, convey to our fellow subjects in other parts of the Empire what we see here to-day. Nor do they render full justice to the efforts and good will of the citizens of this great western part of India which culminate in this splendid ceremony. Just thirty years ago all but a day, my dear father, the King Emperor was standing not far from this very spot and was saying it had been the dream of his life to see India. The Princess and I have had similar anticipations, and we thank you from the bottom of our hearts for the manner in which you and your fellow-workers have brought these dreams to realization.

In thus following the footsteps of my father we are but carrying out the tradition established by him and which I trust will be repeated as generation succeeds generation. I hope and indeed I am confident that the same loving interest in this great continent which was inspired in my father's heart by his visit to India and which has never abated, will equally come to us. If as we travel in various countries which make up this great empire, the Princess and I win the sympathy and good will of the peoples of India, we shall secure a precious result from the voyage which we have been privileged to undertake. It is the last stage of our memorable and happy mission of four years ago to His Majesty's great dominions across the sea.

Although strangers to this beautiful city, we have read much and heard much of your trials and achievements. As the capital of Western India and the part which links this eastern continent with Europe, Bombay had to adopt herself more perhaps than any other oriental city to the requirements of modern life. She has to live up to her position and as the threshold of this picturesque and fascinating land of India,

that position is somewhat exacting. But I may judge from a brief impression from the sea and from what I observe here, Bombay does not fall short of her obligations. Apart from the beauty of her buildings and her natural advantages she has thought for trade facilities and for what is of equal or perhaps greater importance for the health and well-being of nearly 800,000 people, I am delighted to be associated with the dock and with the first large street which the city improvement trust has constructed.

Like all great cities which depend upon commerce, Bombay has had its vicissitudes and your municipal history has its counterpart in many of the cities of our Empire which I have had the pleasure of visiting. Your period of prosperity has endowed you with buildings and other possessions which you may well be proud of, but also brought you a population perhaps inconveniently large and you are now wisely grappling with the problems which have beset us in the west—the problems of wide streets and healthy industrial quarters. I wish you Mr. Chairman and all who are working for the welfare of Bombay, Godspeed. I can imagine no nobler work than the endeavour of the individual to do something for his town.

There is one drawback to the journeys such as that on which the Princess and I are now starting. Time is all too short to see everything and to tell every one who has joined in greeting us how heartily grateful we are. I have inherited from my father and from our last beloved your first Queen Empress a love for India and for Indians from my youth. I have associated the name of India with qualities of kindness, loyalty, courtesy, and bravery, and doubt not that these early ideas will be confirmed and strengthened by the experience which awaits me in the next few months. We

cannot, as we should like, see all your many institutions, but we hope to have opportunities of gaining some insight into those of a similar character in other parts of India. We both hope to carry home with us not only a warm sympathy and affection for the people of India but increased and abiding interest in India's wants and problems and an acquaintance with various classes of officials and non-officials, British and Indian which under God's Providence are labouring to one end the well-being of India and the happiness of her peoples. We will not fail to convey to the King-Emperor expression of your loyal devotion to his throne and person and remembering that to-day we celebrate His Majesty's birth-day, these assurances will come to him with special gratification, and I feel sure that this great company will join with me in wishing him very many happy returns of the day."

The Prince spoke most clearly and eloquently with the deepest appreciation of the welcome given and of the enthusiasm of the public reception. His speech was an admirable one, simple and with the true ring of sincerity in every sentence and it was listened to with closest interest and attention. It was punctuated by frequent cheers and bursts of applause—clear sign that speaker and the hearers were in sympathetic accord. Every word throughout was very expressive and touching but a warm acknowledgement of the point at which he desired the example of his and his august father's visit to India to be followed generation after generation proved that the hope is very ardently cherished by every one in India. People who have heard and read the speech with references to various subjects made therein, are unanimously of opinion that His Royal Highness can speak with that power

of expression and earnestness which wins eager listeners at once.

The Prince on concluding his speech handed a copy to Sir P. Mehta and shook hands with him in a very cordial manner. Sir P. Mehta then presented bouquets and garlands of flowers to the Prince and Princess and on their descending from the dais explained to them all that was shown on the casket.

Renewed cheerings broke out as the Royal party started on their procession to the Government House. They took a route several miles long in order to see a part of the native town; Lord and Lady Curzon having first departed to the Admiralty House and Lord Lamington directly to the Government House with respective corteges.

The Royal procession, through the streets crowded with people cheering and shouting, was a cortege of splendid military display; the Regulars, the imperial Service Troops, the Cadets, the Volunteers and the Police all found a place in it.

The Prince and Princess could not but be impressed and pleased with the decorations of the massive buildings which faced them as they started; there were flags, Venetian masts, streamers fluttering with the light breeze and fastoons with Chinese lanterns changing the patches of colours. The procession advanced along the road leading to Rampart Row, by the Taj Mahal Hotel, the Yacht Club where the two following inscriptions were born by narrow red stripes stretched across the road. "Bombay *Urbs Prima* in India extends her loyal and cordial welcome to their Royal Highnesses;" and "God bless the Prince and Princess of Wales." On turning to the left from the Crescent, the Sailor's Home was left on the right while a magnificent view was obtained of the Elphinston's

College and the University Convocation Hall and Library with Rajabai clock tower. Thousands of school children were accommodated on special stands and their greeting swelled those of the vast population that thronged the whole route. The procession moved onwards past the bronze equestrian statue of the King-Emperor and the floral fountain into Hornby Road towards Victoria Station. The School of Arts, the Police Office and the old Crawford Market came into view and then the line of route turned to the left along the Esplanade Cross Road. The narrower streets and native shops were reached now but the decorative effect and enthusiasm of greeting were rather more than less and the spontaneous welcome was as deep and resonant in Kalka Devi and Lydhian as in Rampart Row and Hornby Road. It cannot be calculated how many hundreds of thousands shared in the greatest demonstration; but even when the native town had been left behind and the sea-face road had been gained there was every sign of universal rejoicing that the visit of Their Royal Highness occasioned among the people. The Prince and Princess acknowledged it by their gracious recognition of every fresh burst of cheering at points where the crowd was most densely packed.

The procession through the city reached its final stage when the Royal carriage entered the lower gate of the grounds of Government House. The Guard of Honour of the Connaught Rangers with band and colours had taken up positions facing the main entrance to the house from five o'clock. Half an hour later His Excellency Lord Lamington and several of his staff arrived and after quarter of an hour longer it was announced that the Royal procession had approached the lower entrance. On nearing the Governor's residence the leading troops were borne away, within a few minutes to the

right and left by the upper gate and the only escort that passed under the house portico were the Governor's Body Guard and the Cadets of the Rajkumar College who immediately preceded and followed the Royal Carriage. On its arrival the Guard of Honour presented arms and the band played the music of the Royal Salute. The Prince and Princess were received by their Excellencies Lord Lamington and Lady Amphill, the latter at once conducting the Princess to the interior of the House. The Prince of Wales accompanied by Lieut. General Sir Archibald Hunter inspected the Guard of Honor and complimented the Officer in command on their splendid bearing. The Prince, then entered the Government House and the Staff Officers and troops returned to their quarters.

Friday, 10th November 1905.

The first part of the time of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on this day was spent in receiving the ten leading Chiefs of the Bombay Presidency at the Government House. These visits were conducted as strictly state ceremonials and full honours were observed by both the visitors and His Royal Highness. The Darbar room was converted into a reception chamber and on a raised scarlet covered dais erected under the handsome screen of carved black wood stood the gilded chairs, for His Royal Highness and the chief who had the honor of being received. On either side of the approach to the dais were ranged other chairs of gilt and white those on left of His Royal Highness for the staff and on the right for the *jagirdars* and state officers with the chief. The entrance hall and steps were carpeted with scarlet cloth, and in the vestibule the Stalwart Lancers of His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard stood to attention. The Guard of Honour

was posted by the drive from the upper entrance. These visits were highly prized, for, only distinguished chiefs were received by His Royal Highness and the number of those privileged to offer their Nazars was still limited. Each chief with his small retinue marshalled to the passage into the presence and His Royal Highness felt a vivid interest in the proceedings that revealed to him oriental etiquette.

The ceremonies of firing the guns of salute on arrival and departure, presenting arms by the Guard of Honour, and distributing *Atar* and *Pan-Supari* to the chief by His Royal Highness and to their followers by an officer of the Political Department were gone through in the reception of all the chiefs. Maharaja of Kolhapur, the principal Maratha chief of Dakhan was conducted to the presence of His Royal Highness at the entrance of the reception chamber whence they walked together to the dais and took seats on the state chairs; on his departure His Royal Highness accompanied him to the exit from the chamber and bade him farewell. The Kathiawar chiefs were presented by the Political Agent at the dais where His Royal Highness received and bade them farewell. His Royal Highness conversed a few minutes with each of the chiefs. The chiefs of Kolhapur and Cutch spoke English fluently, but many of the chiefs knew their vernacular only and in talking with them Lieutt. Colonel Kennelly had to act as interpreter. The visits came to end at 1 o'clock with entire satisfaction to the Prince and the chiefs.

In the afternoon at quarter past four, Their Royal Highnesses drove with state cortege and escorted by Hussars, Gunners, Lancers squadrons of other Cavalry Regiments through the greater part of the native town to open the thoroughfare which connects the Queen's Road with Carnac Bridge, the first of the important street scheme undertaken by the City Improvement Trust. The Royal procession passed along the Walkeshwar Road, the French Road, the Girgam Road, the Brahmin quarter and the Thakurdwara Road and reached the new street to be called after the Princess. Enormous crowds lined the route and at many points the cortege halted to permit bouquets to be presented to Their Royal Highnesses by

different communities. The population of this quarter consists mostly of the Parsis and at the Wadia Fire Temple the high priest invoked blessings upon the Royal pair. The following inscription was also shown prominently on a red cloth stretched along the Girgam Road :— Parsis pray that the sacred fire of the heart of the British Empire may burn brightly and flourish for ever." Lord Lamington and Lady Amptill had come shortly before, and the arrival of the Royal carriage was heralded by loud bursts of cheering and the multitude gave a great shout of welcome as the carriage halted at the spot assigned for the ceremony. Lord Lamington presented Honourable Mr. Dunn the Chairman of the Improvement Trust Committee who first presented the Trustees to whose efforts the opening of the densely populated and insanitary part of the city is due and then in a short address begged the permission of their Royal Highnesses to name the new thoroughfare—"Princess Street." The permission was granted, the Princess pressed an electric button and the crimson curtain covering the name fell away, leaving the tablet exposed with bold gold letters—"Princess Street" on white stone. This was the signal for more cheering of the heartiest kind.

Their Royal Highnesses drove down the broad new thoroughfare and passing Carnac and Elphinstone Road entered the People's Fair which had been arranged on the Maidan for the delectation of the people. The Motto—"Britannia and India duo in uno" was noticeable, amusements of every kind were provided and the place was brilliantly illuminated. The presence of the Royal visitors gave the greatest delight to the populace. The children welcomed with National Anthem in Gujrati and Christians and Parsis sang :— "God bless the Prince of Wales. The pleasant duty of opening the fair was performed.

Shekh Memon Street and Jama Masjid were visited and progress was made to the Railway bridge along Musjid Bandar road and Jakher Mosque. The Prince's dock of 1875, the Victoria dock and the proposed new dock were passed and Elphinston Bridge and Church Bander Road next came in route. By the Grant Medical College and two Hospitals on either side the procession entered Kamathipura and onward to Gible's Road. The Towers of silence were passed and the Malabar hill was re-crossed.

One affecting incident was that a Parsi funeral procession had been halted while the Royal Carriage passed, and the mourners forgetting their sorrow for the moment, made obeisance to the Prince and Princess. His Royal Highness uncovered and thus showed his silent sympathy with the funeral party.

Much satisfaction is expressed that the Prince in opening the street referred to the important part taken by Lord Sandhurst in initiating the plan for sweeping away the insanitary chawls and dwelling houses by the operations of the trust. His Royal Highness had, with marked pleasure, a copy of the brochure containing an account of the day's proceedings forwarded by the week's mail to Lord Sandhurst.

The programme of the day concluded with a banquet at the Government House at 8 p. m. followed by levee at the Secretariat at 10 p. m. The levee was most largely attended that has ever been held in Bombay. The building was very brilliantly illuminated with electric light and the Presence Chamber was cooled with electric fans which was of infinite advantage owing to the sultry character of the evening. An extremely simple scheme of decoration was very wisely carried out. The rooms and the Presence Chamber were carpeted with scarlet cloth on the centre of the East side was a plain dais

covered with richly worked cloth of gold and a heavily gilded chair was set upon the dais for His Royal Highness. The hour for departure from the Government House was necessarily a late one, still large crowds of the residents assembled on the route to give to His Royal Highness a fitting reception as he passed. At the corner of the Queen's and Charni Roads the Adamji Pirbhoy Dharamsala was brilliantly illuminated with Washington lights and the roadway in front was gaily decorated with flags and bannerets. A pleasant effect was created by the line of the Charni Road gardens being festooned with Chinese lanterns while over the roadway were suspended greetings prominent among which figured the following :—

“May Alla grant George His choicest blessing ;” “May the fine British Princess in India enjoy the visit ;” and “son of the sea-king's daughter over the sea we welcome thee.” From 9 o'clock the people, Europeans and natives the latter including the chiefs began to come to the Secretariat and at quarter to 10 the Prince of Wales under a travelling escort of the 10th Hussars under the Command of the Honourable A. Annesley, left the Government House. The assembled crowds gave him a very cordial reception at the Charni Road the corners of Thakurdwara road, the new Princess street, the Churchgate street and the Secretariat. Preceded by a brilliant staff His Royal Highness ascended the staircase, walked to the Presence Chamber, and stood in front of the gilded chair. He was wearing the unifrom of a Vice-Admiral of the British Navy with the ribbon of the Star of India. On his left was H. E. Lord Lamington the Governor of Bombay and on right and left the staffs representing almost every rank in the Royal Navy and the British Army. Those entitled to private entrance were received first ; there was a constant pro-

cession of handsome uniforms both civil and military and of the native chiefs in their magnificent silks and embroideries. When the private entree gave way to the public, atmosphere became greyer, for now black and white predominated. Some fifteen hundred presentations were made and it was mid-night before the last gentleman passed before His Royal Highness.

Saturday, the 11th November 1905.

This morning His Royal Highness accompanied by the Honourable S. W. Edgerley, Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government, Political Department; and Sir Walter Lawrence, his chief of the staff, the Commissioner of Police (Mr. H. G. Gell) riding near the carriage, returned the visits of five, native chiefs at their bungalows, four of which those of Kolahpur, Porbander, Cambay, and Dharangadra were on the Pedder Road, and one that of the Bhaonagar chief was at Chateau Petit on the Wardid Road. Escorted by contingents of Imperial Service Troops the Royal Procession left Government House by the upper gate and drove at a brisk pace along the ridge. The bungalows were all lavishly decorated and the chiefs whom His Royal Highness honoured with a visit vied with each other in the warmth of their reception. Salutes were fired on the departure from Government House and return from the battery on the Malabar Hill, and Guards of Honour of 100 strong each furnished by 104 Rifles, 113 Infantry and 121 Pioneers, were on duty at each of the stopping places and a band played the few first bars of the National Anthem as the Prince drove up to each bungalow. The ceremonials gone through commonly in all these visits were that a deputation of some four principal nobles or officials of each state (that of the first at the Government House and that of the next at the bungalow of the first and so on) waited upon

and conducted His Royal Highness to their chief's residence, the chief himself came and took the Prince from the place where he alighted from the carriage to the Darbar or drawing room, seated him in state chair on the right hand and presented his Nazar which was touched and remitted, the principal state nobles and officers who were almost the same as followed the chief in his previous day's visit to His Royal Highness were presented by the Political Officer, they also presented Nazars which were similarly touched and remitted. After a short conversation there was presentation of *attar*, *pan*, *supari* and garlands, by the chief to the Prince and by his principal noble or officer to the staff of His Royal Highness. The chief accompanied the Prince to his carriage and bade him farewell. Arms were presented by the Guard of Honour both on arrival and departure and the band played throughout the time.

The bungalow of the Nawab of Cambay was very finely decorated and triumphal arches spanned the carriage way, mottoes on them wishing the Prince "Welcome," and "Glory to the British Empire." At the request of Raja Sahib of Dharangadru His Royal Highness partook of some light refreshment at his bungalow. In going to the bungalow of the Thakur Sahib of Bhavnagar the Royal procession passed down to the delightful breezes of the Breach Candy sea front, and the decorations of the bungalow were carried out in a light and tasteful manner, triumphal arches, banners, and streamers and armorial shields being used in very effective combination.

In this course of his drive His Royal Highness passed by the famous temples of Mahadeo named Walkeshwar, Babulath and Bhuleshwar where special religious ceremonies have been held during the Royal visit to invoke prosperity on the Prince and Princess, and Mr. Tribhavandus Mangaldas, Mr.

C. B. Joshi, Dr. Naik and other members of the Hindu Mahajan Committee came out to offer greetings and Shastris and Pandits at the entrance to the temples invoked blessings on the Prince, holding lotuses in their hands, these sacred flowers being considered especially religious as they had just been presented to the god Shiva. The Prince of Wales graciously acknowledged the loyal demonstrations.

Laying foundation stone of the Bombay Museum.

The important function of this afternoon was the laying foundation stone of the Museum which is to be built as a permanent memorial of the Royal visit. The site selected is that known as the "Crescent" the space between the Sailor's Home and the Elphinston College; there was a difference of opinion about its suitability for the purpose, the project was, however, sanctioned and to-day the final step has been taken in shape of laying foundation stone.

By 3 o'clock the spectators began to assemble in semi-circular tiers of seats which faced the temporary pavillion and dais on the crescent; chiefs and Europeans and native ladies and gentlemen were accommodated to the number of several hundred, while the Governor and high officers were grouped about the dais. A large crowd assembled in the adjacent streets. Their Royal Highnesses drove under the escort of half a squadron of 33 Light Cavalry, a Guard of Honor of Royal Scots was in attendance, the usual salute was given and the band played the National Anthem. Their Royal Highness arriving at 4-30 were received by Sir Lawrence Jenkins (Chairman) and members of the Museum Committee and the Secretaries of the Royal Visit Fund. When Their Royal Highnesses moved to the front of the dais Sir Lawrence Jenkins read the following address:—

"To His Royal Highness George Frederick Ernest Albert, Prince of Wales, K. G. K. E., K. P., G. C. V. O., P. C., &c.,

"May it please Your Royal Highness":—"When it was definitely announced that Your Royal Highnesses proposed to pay the city of Bombay the great honour of visiting it, the loyal inhabitants in public assembly decided to raise a worthy and permanent memorial of so memorable an occasion. They are anxious to mark, in a fitting manner, their sense of the joy it has given them to welcome Your Royal Highnesses to this city and their recognition of auspicious character of an event which will always be happily remembered here, and cannot fail to weld more closely the links that bind India to the rest of the British Empire. They wish to rear a noble and enduring monument which shall alike by its proportions and its design and the objects to which it is devoted, be for ever a symbol of their abounding loyalty to His Majesty the King Emperor and a token to posterity of your welcome and valued stay in their midst. They seek, therefore, to create upon this spot a group of buildings that shall be fully in keeping with the other architectural adornments of the city, and which as a memorial of Your Royal Highnesses' visit, will be fitly flanked by the sequestrian statue of your illustrious father and the statue of your Royal Highness about to be presented to the city by our well-known citizen and Sheriff Mr. Lassoos J. David. These buildings will recall to future generations the privilege now enjoyed by us of being the first in India to tender humble and loyal greetings to Your Royal Highnesses upon your arrival in this country, and will further serve to spread among the citizens a greater regard for those ideals of educational and artistic progress which Your August House has done so much to foster.

Led by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay who has taken a warm and sympathetic interest in the project, the city has resolved to promote the erection upon the unique and valuable site generously presented by the Government for the purpose a museum, a library, and an art gallery and such other adjuncts of popular recreation and instruction as the funds available will permit. These will stand in the midst of the ornamental gardens and will, it is hoped, be at once a handsome and imposing addition to the attractions of Bombay pleasurable reminiscence of an occasion the memory of which will be ever treasured by all who have been fortunate enough to witness it. Funds towards the erection of this memorial have been subscribed with cheerful alacrity by the inhabitants aided by handsome contribution from the Bombay Government and also from the Corporation, and we are glad to inform Your Royal Highness that the subscriptions have included a munificent donation of three lakhs of rupees by one of our number Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

In the belief that this memorial will be both an appropriate embodiment of our spirit of devoted loyalty to His Majesty the King-Emperor and an acceptable testimony of our deep and heart-felt joy in the visit of Your Royal Highnesses to Bombay we ask Your Royal Highnesses now to lay the foundation stone of the first of the buildings we propose to construct."

His Royal Highness replied the address clearly and effectively in the following terms, and his allusion to the King-Emperor drew forth much applause.

"Sir Lawrence Jenkins:—I wish to thank all of you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for the compliment which you have paid us by commemorating our visit in a manner so useful and so lasting. If we had been asked to

suggest an object for your warm hearted and generous efforts, we should have chosen an institution such as you contemplate, for we have heard of the pleasure which museums in other parts of India afford to the people. You have with justice alluded to the sympathy shown by my dear father the King Emperor in the education and artistic progress of our people. It interests me to find that in this land, so strange at present to me, you are following ideas which are very familiar to us in Great Britain and throughout the empire. Day by day we are grasping the importance of education by object lessons and I anticipate the happiest results from the museum, library, and art gallery which will one day stand upon this spot. If, as you assure us the buildings of which I am proud to lay the foundation stone to-day are to be fully in keeping with the other architectural adornments of this beautiful city, then we shall feel that our visit has not only brought pleasure to ourselves, but permanent advantage and happiness to the citizens of Bombay and to thousands of strangers who visit this busy centre of commerce and Government.

To-day's ceremony is a practical proof of that public spirit of the people of Bombay about which we have so often heard. At the same time, you were fortunate to have in Lord Lamington a Governor quick to see a local want. I must also congratulate you on your Corporation, wise to recognise that a great capital like this has its intellectual as well as its material requirements, and last, but by no means least, on having in your midst such citizens as your Sheriff Mr. Lasoon J. David and Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim. I hope that they and all of you who have helped to bring this public-spirited idea to fulfilment will live long to see and enjoy what, under wise and experienced direction, may prove to be one of the most important and

beneficial institutions of Bombay."

Amid the ringing cheers which followed the graceful speech Their Royal Highnesses descended the steps of the pavillion and walked slowly to the tripod suspending the foundation stone, the Honourable Sir Balchandra Krishna Bhatvadekar holding over them that most characteristic emblem of Imperial rule, golden umbrella. Copies of the Bombay Newspapers and specimens of the current coins of India enclosed in a copper *lota* were presented to His Royal Highness by Mr. R. J. Kent, Executive Engineer and he deposited them in the recesses provided for the purpose where they were covered with a sheet of copper. Two active *mistris* hastened up with iron *gamalai* full of cement, which was speedily spread over the surface of the nether stone. Now receiving a golden trowel His Royal Highness finally smoothed the viscid mixture, and the stone was deliberately lowered to its resting place. Testing the accuracy of the block with plummet and level His Royal Highness tapped it with gold-embossed ivory maul four times, and in resonant tone said, amidst the heartiest cheers:—

"I declare this stone well and truly laid." The western face of the foundation block bore the inscription:—

"This, the first stone of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India was laid by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, K. G., K. T., &c., November 11, 1905."

Their Royal Highnesses closely examined the stone and the Princess remarking on the pretty colour of the material used inquired whether the stone were to be generally employed in the building, receiving an answer in the affirmative. After shaking hands with Mr. R. J. Kent, to whose fore-thought the excellence of the arrangement was due, Their Royal Highnesses returned to the pavillion. Arrived there, they faced

the audience, where His Excellency the Governor in clear ringing tones which could be heard all over the enclosure said:-

"We owe Their Royal Highnesses a deep debt of gratitude for being present here this afternoon and for the valuable assistance they have given the citizens of Bombay in their efforts worthy to commemorate Their Royal Highnesses' visit to the city. We are deeply grateful to His Royal Highness for his kind permission to allow us to call the museum to be erected on this spot by the title of the Prince of Wales' Museum of Western India. The anticipation of their visit had already stirred our feelings of loyalty to the British Crown, but since their advent the kindly demeanour and ready good will of Their Royal Highnesses have created the strongest sentiments of enthusiasm and personal esteem. I now ask you to give full expression to these feelings, by three ringing cheers for Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The response was enthusiastic and hearty, lusty cheers going up from the whole of the assemblage, whilst the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales." The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the city's permanent memorial of this historic visit was at an end and Their Royal Highnesses departed in different directions.

A visit to H. M. S. Hyacinth the Flagship.

To the accompaniment of loud cheering the Prince drove direct from the new museum site to the dockyard gates. He was again escorted by the 33rd and on arriving at the dockyard a trumpetter sounded the royal salute. On alighting from his carriage the Prince was received by Captain Hewett R. N. Director of the R. I. M. with whom were Captain Elderton and Commander Rowand of the same service and

Mr. Watson, Chief Constructor, R. I. M. His Royal Highness walked through the dockyard with Captain Hewett to the Jetty where he was awaited by Commodore Tyrwhitt with one of the Renown's five stamp launches. The Prince spent a few minutes in conversation with the officers of the R. I. M. and then having shaken hands with them descended a flight of steps and boarded the launch. The boat steamed out into the harbour with a police launch as escort and as the little craft left the shore the warships in harbour thundered out a Royal Salute. The Prince passed down the whole line of warships and then made a wide sweep round to the Hyacinth. His Royal Highness was received on board the Flagship by Rear Admiral Poe and remained on her board about a quarter of an hour, after which the royal launch again put off, amid a second salute from the ship's guns. His Royal Highness landed at the Apollo Bunder where his carriage and escort awaited him, and immediately drove to the Government House, his process being marked once more by the hearty salutations of a large crowd.

Charming reception by the Indian Ladies.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales first went to the Cama Hospital for the women and saw it with sympathetic interest. Then she went to the Town Hall in the Elphinstone Circle where a dense crowd had gathered. On the steps leading from roadway a number of Parsi and Hindu girls stood eagerly awaiting the Princess' arrival to give a more enthusiastic reception than any given before. The ladies' Committee with Lady Jamsetji Jeejeebhoyi, president, Lady Aga Ali Shah, Lady Budroodin Tyebji and Lady Harkishandas Narothamdas, Vice-Presidents, and Lady Dhumbai Jahangir and Miss Sherin M. Cursetji, honorary secretaries

received Her Royal Highness at the carriage. On moving up the steps towards the large hall the school girls sang the National Anthem and songs of welcome in vernacular language and scattered flowers in the path of the Princess with which she was delighted. After presentations the following ceremonies were gone through according to different religions.

The first was by Lady Petit, being of Parsi origin, called "*Feathori Leva*." A sugar sweet was waved round Her Highness' head three times, for her life to be filled with sweetness; then a cocoanut was broken at the Princess' feet, with a prayer that all difficulties may so part and fall away from her.

The second ceremony was for the Hindu ladies called "*Arti*" and Mrs. Chandavakar was chosen as their representative. A lamp resting in a tray was passed round Her Royal Highness with the wish that light might always shine on her path.

Next came the Begam Mumtazan Nasarullakhan who performed the "*Ame*" ceremony on behalf of the Muhamedan Community assisted by a tribe of sweetest little maidens with nets of white flowers resting on their dark hairs. These threw gold and silver at the feet of Her Royal Highness to remind her that the poor are always with us.

After all these ceremonies were over Her Royal Highness stepped into the hall amidst a fresh outburst of cheers and Mrs. Naval Chand Hira Chand threw over her showers of rainbow coloured real pearls. The Princess moved slowly down the hall bowing to all stepped on the platform and seated herself at the throne which being marvellous creation deserves particular description.

The Takht Taosi or Peacock Throne.—The throne for the use of Her Royal Highness, designed by Mrs. Mohamad

Ali, J. Nasarulla Khan after the pattern of the Peacock Throne of the Emperor Shah Jahan on which his imperial consort Empress Arjmand Banu Begam Mumtaz Mahal used to sit on ceremonial occasions was one of the most attractive and picturesque preparations made for the Royal visit. It is twenty feet high with a top in the form of half umbrella of solid gold edged with golden tasselled fringes. The pillars, arms, and sects shone in vivid brilliancy as if wrought through with precious gems. Poised on each arm was a peacock shining in its own radiant colours green and blue wrought in gold embroidery of very best Surat manufacture. The two steps leading to the throne were exquisite in golden reds hanging with deep fringes. On each side of this wonderful structure a lady stood in beautiful raiments swinging a large *pankha* of gold waven on the crimson.

The executive committee were presented Lady Jahangir calling out each name with great distinction. The different modes of salutation to the Princess from each caste were unique and charming. One lady was quite overcome by her warmhearted feelings and seized Her Highness' hand and laid head on it again and again. The three addresses then followed;—the first in Urdu by the Begam of Janjira, the second by Lady Bhalchandr in Marathi and the third was to be read by Lady Jamsetji but Her Royal Highness kindly allowed her daughter Miss Jamsetji to do so for her in Gujrati. A copy of the English version of the address which ran as follows was placed in the hands of Her Royal Highness :—

“To Her Royal Highness

Victoria Mary

Princess of Wales, V. A. C. I.,

“May it please Your Royal Highness :—On this great

occasion of Your Royal Highness' ardently expected and most welcome visit to India—an occasion that will ever remain memorable in the annals of this great country—we, the ladies belonging to all the Indian communities that people the city, consider it our great good fortune and our proud privilege to be permitted to greet and welcome Your Royal Highness to our shores, and we beg to assure you that we do so on our own behalf and on the behalf of our sister residents in Bombay, with feelings of deepest respect, loyalty, and affection. As Bombay is the chief gateway and the very threshold of the vast and most important Indian possessions of the British Crown, we are persuaded that we shall not be gainsaid if we bid Your Royal Highness a thousand most cordial and loving welcomes on behalf also of our country women all over India, whose heart cannot but beat in complete harmony with our own on this most auspicious occasion.

Bombay's happy connection with England, as Your Royal Highness is aware, dates back to the early days of King Charles II. Once the despised habitation of fisher folks and the chance refuge of storm driven pirates, it now stands pre-eminent as the second city of the British Empire. Among the many epoch making events which go to make the history of Bombay and mark its steady rise and growth towards greatness and prosperity under the aegis of British rule, there are few that have made so deep an impression on the minds of the people and the remembrance of which is so gratefully cherished as to visit to this country, just thirty years ago of our beloved sovereign Edward the peace-maker, then His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. The happy effect of that great event of a Prince of Wales's first visiting this orient dominion shall now be a hundred-fold enhanced by the present Royal

visit in consequence of the special and additional lustre that Your Royal Highness, so graciously accompanying the Prince of Wales attaches to it.

Bombay in her palmiest days cannot but be highly honoured by the advent of a second Prince of Wales, who has already won his golden spurs as the worthy descendant of the great Queen ; but coming as he does accompanied by Your Royal Highness lends the present Royal progress in this country its most exceptional *elat* and renders it historically unique and invests it with happiest augury for the whole of the ancient land of India.

The fact that Your Royal Highness so happily accompanies His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales betokening as it does not only on your part but also on the part of Their Majesties the King Emperor and Queen Alexandra, the most kindly interest in and sympathetic consideration for, the people and especially for the women of this country, evoke in us the liveliest feelings of joy, gratitude, and gratification, and it is to give expression to these feelings that we beg to approach Your Royal Highness and to ask your gracious acceptance of this our national and grateful address of welcome.

Your Royal Highness will be pleased, we think, to observe the marked progress that female education has made in our midst of recent years, from this novel and unique spectacle befitting the uniqueness of this historic event which brings Your Royal Highness among your Indian sisters of Parsi, Musalman and Hindu ladies, many of them members of most ancient and most wealthy families in this city, unanimously and of their own initiative associating themselves most cordially and in true Indian fashion to bid Your Royal Highness welcome to these shores.

We earnestly trust that Your Royal Highness' sojourn in India will be as enjoyable to yourself as it is bound to be propitious to our people, and that you will be able to carry home with you such agreeable memories and such favourable impressions of this country and its inhabitants as must tend to bring Great Britain and India into a closer bond of mutual esteem, regard, and good will, both now and in days to come.

In conclusion we fervently pray that Almighty giver of all good will ever grant you and yours length of days with perfect health and constant happiness to enjoy the same, and that He will in His own good time bring to a happy and fortunate accomplishment all that your heart may desire for the good of Your Royal House and for the greater glory of England."

At the end of these addresses Her Royal Highness rose and in a soft voice returned her thanks in the following words :—

"Lady Jamsetji and Ladies :—I thank you all very warmly for your kind and graceful greetings. I know the feelings which have prompted you to present this address to me and you certainly have succeeded in making my first impression of the women of India bright, happy and hopeful. One of my chief objects in this tour is to see as much as possible of my Indian sisters, for, I believe that the more I see of the reality of your lives the more I shall admire and esteem the high qualities for which the Indian woman is renowned.

If my first impression, so charming and so powerful, becomes fixed as I travel through India, then to use the words of your address, I shall carry home agreeable memories and a sympathy which will bring us into closer bond of mutual esteem, regard and good will."

Then came the presentation of the Album as a souvenir of the occasion. It contained forty types of Indian beauty, painted in water colours by Mr. Pithawala and illuminated addresses in English, Gujrati, Marahti, Urdu and Banaresi, with the signature of above 600 donors attached, making a handsome volume of some sixty pages. The cover was solid silver, showing the Princess with the ladies of her suite receiving the deputation of the Indian ladies. A miniature view of Bombay, with the Renown entering the harbour, was given in the left hand corner, while on the right hand was a view of the Town Hall. In each of the bottom corners was an embossed coat of arms in fine gold, while in the centre space the following inscription appeared. "Presented to Her Royal Highness Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales, by the ladies of Bombay, 11th November 1905." The reverse cover had a beautiful ornamental border showing the rose, shamrock and thistle together with lotus and the Prince of Wales' features in silver and gold. The centre bore in floral type the words,—Remittance of Bombay in 1905."

Her Royal Highness showed not only interest but great knowledge as she glanced through the pages. Her Royal Highness then had a little coffee and cake, brought by Mrs. Ali Akbar, Mrs. Jahangir Patil, and Miss Chandoarkar. By receiving these refreshments the Princess pleased all the ladies immensely. Then songs followed by the Hindu, Mohamadan and Parsi girls. The Hindu maids entered with jingling bells and silver lotas. Then Miss Tyzee sang a curious song full of quaint trills and runs. And last came ten ting Parsi children and ten girls. Each child saluted and not one forgot to step backwards from the throne. They all danced round a lamp singing and clapping their hands. Then

the tiny little ones held out their arms as laying a childish blessing on the Princess and the evening closed.

Reception of Chiefs.

At night after 9 o'clock, there was reception by Their Royal Highnesses of the native chiefs. Stream of carriages setting in towards Government House. Later a general reception followed at which all the principal ladies and gentlemen European and Indian were present. It was a most brilliant function and the rooms were overcrowded.

Sunday, 12th November 1905.

After spending a quiet Sunday, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales accompanied with Lord Lamington and Lady Amptill attended Divine service at the Cathedral filled with large congregation in the evening. Lord Bishop of Bombay preached his sermon taking as his text the following verses from the Psalms :—"Walk about Zion and go round about her and tell the towers thereof. Mark well her bulwarks, set up her houses that you may tell them that came after. For this God is our God for ever and ever. He shall be our guide until death,"

The Sermon is on Patriotism and in opening it, the preachers said.

"In all literature you will find no more splendid appeal to the very soul of patriotism than this. The writer is a Jew, his country is quite small and insignificant ; and yet its capital Zion is to him the centre and joy of the whole earth. The inspiration is God." "Think with pride of your country's strength" the Psalmist says, "take note of her weak places that you may make her stronger still ; let your great inheritance suffer no loss at your hands ; strengthen the chain which binds the past to the future ; this is God's country and you

are God's workers ; know this, believe this and your work shall surely prosper." Brethren the love of country is no less beautiful than the love of home especially if it is rooted in the love of God and it is I want us to think about to-day."

Monday, 13th November 1905.

This morning from 10-30, His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales finished the series of return visits to the native chiefs and visited their Highnesses, the Maharana of Rajpipla, Nawab of Junagarh, Thakur of Gondal, Rao of Cutch and the Jam of Nawanagar. The ceremonies observed in previous visits to other chiefs were repeated and the Political Officers and principal officers and nobles of the states in these visits were nearly the same as were in the visits of the chiefs to His Royal Highness.

Laying Foundation Stone of Alexandra Dock.

Their Royal Highnesses had a magnificent reception in the course of their progress from Government House to the new Dock. The Royal party proceeded by way of Queen's Road, Princess street (opened the other day) and Carnac Road into Frere Road. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Amptill preceded the Royal equipage by ten minutes. The time passed quickly and very soon the dense crowd which lined the street had once more the pleasure of demonstrating their loyalty to the Royal visitors. The Officers of the Port Trust lacked much in materials to make the visit pleasant ; Mody Bunder has not the remotest claims to good looks and now the deep excavations and contractor's impediment have made it more ugly than usual yet by a foresight and pains quite a pleasant scene was evolved from the most unpromising materials, and every preparation was made to give their Royal Highnesses a suitable reception.

As the Royal carriage drew up opposite to the archway the Prince of Wales' own standard was broken out from the flagstaff head by Mr. Southwell Piper, the oldest servant of the Port Trust who was present when His Majesty the King Emperor laid foundation stone of the Prince's Dock thirty years ago. The smart Guard of Honour of Bombay Volunteer Rifles under Captain B. H. Hewett presented arms and hand of the same regiment played the National Anthem. Their Royal Highnesses were received on alighting by H. E. the Governor who presented the Chairman of the Port Trust, the Honourable Mr. W. C. Hughes, C. I. E. The Chairman presented the Trustees in order of seniority Mr. F. Ritchie, Mr. H. E. E. Proctor, the Hon. Mr. C. H. Armstrong, Mr. F. W. Bickel, Mr. R. G. Monteeth, Mr. Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Mr. Naoroji Jahangir Gamadia, Captain G. H. Hewett, R. N., Mr. J. S. Brown, Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Stuart, the Agent for Contractors (Messrs. Price Wills and Reeves.) Their Royal Highnesses passed through the archway, Mrs. Walter Hughes presenting the Princess with a beautiful bouquet.

The stem of the bouquet was enclosed in a golden holder of an Indian design with birds and flowers fashioned to be comfortable in hand and accommodated to spread. Three rings of jewels encircled the holder, the top row containing rubies, the second white sapphires, and the third blue sapphires. The lower end of the holder enclosed a flat carnelian onyx suitable for cutting a seal and on the side beneath the last row of jewel a small shield bore an inscription commemorating the occasion.

Their Royal Highnesses descended the steps to the upper platform on the dais, where the Chairman asked permission to proceed with the ceremony. In according the permission His Royal Highness with thoughtful consideration, asked the Chair-

man and his colleagues to remain covered on account of the sun, an example that was generally followed. The Chairman then stepped forward and read the following address:—

“May it please Your Royal Highness,—we, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, respectfully desire to tender to Your Royal Highness and to Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales our grateful thanks for the honour conferred upon us by your presence here this evening. We recall that it is now thirty years since, His Majesty the King Emperor then Prince of Wales laid the foundation stone of the first wet dock undertaken by the trustees. At that time, the total value of the seaborne trade of Bombay was 45 million pounds sterling. It is now 98 millions. The tonnage of shipping entering the port was $1\frac{1}{2}$ million tons; it is $3\frac{1}{4}$ million tons. Then the Port Trust was in its infancy. It owned only part of the fare share and possessed revenue of but £1,34,000. Now it owns practically the whole harbour frontage including a large landed estate and its revenues aggregate £4,50,000 per annum. These figures mark an immense advance and trade has so grown as to require largely increased accommodation. This will be afforded by the great undertaking now to be so auspiciously inaugurated. The new docks are designed for the largest ships so as to provide adequately for future requirements, both naval and commercial, the standards adopted being length 1000 feet, became 100 feet, and draft 36 feet. They are part of a scheme of general improvements involving a total expenditure of about three millions sterling. We have for some years past carefully husbanded our treasures without impairing the reputation of the port, as one of the cheapest in the world, and we take pride in anticipating that we shall be able to carry out this great project without its being necessary to make any in-

crease in charges on trade. We would now respectfully ask Your Royal Highness to proceed with the ceremony of laying the foundation stone of the new wet dock, which is to be called Alexandra dock to commemorate the name of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. In doing so we beg Your Royal Highness will be graciously pleased to accept the casket made in the Bombay School of Art, containing this address, and a copy of the plans as memento of this auspicious occasion."

The address was engrossed upon thin sheets of vellum, each of which was decorated with borders and capitals in colours of different designs, while the title page contained the arms of the Prince of Wales supported at its four corners by the stars of the orders of the Garter, Thistle, Star of India, and Indian Empire. The style of the greater number of the sheets was based upon that found in illuminated missals of the 13th and 14th centuries, but some were ornamented with designs founded upon flowers common to Bombay. The sheets were bound in covers of ruby leather, embossed upon its front in high relief while the arms of the Bombay Port Trust was worked in a similar manner upon the back. The edges of the binding were protected by hammered silver border, and lining of kid. Its whole work was designed and carried out under the supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns, Principal of the School of Arts in Bombay, the illumination being the work of Sister Mary Chionia of St. Peter's High School for girls at Khandala and the embossed leather the work of Mr. Parandekar, a student of the School of Art. A brief description of this handsome album appears on a page within its own covers.

The casket in which the address was enclosed was also designed and modelled by Mr. Burns and was extremely beautiful. The work in silver and enamel was carried out in the

style of the highest Renaissance of the later Jacobian period. Figures of mermaids support the four corners, while the longer concave sides show four painted ivory panels giving views of Bombay in 1611, 1711, 1811, and an imaginary view of the city as it will appear in 1911. The following inscription appears on the shield :—

“ Presented by the Trustees of the port of Bombay
to H. R. H. George Frederick Prince of Wales
on the occasion of his laying Foundation Stone
of the Alexandra Dock Bombay,

13th November 1905.”

while arms of the Prince and the Port Trust hammered in high relief, decorate respectively each of the ends. The casket is upon a curved projecting base, a winged sea horse amidst the breaking waves appearing at each corner. The whole casket and the base, while serving as practical purpose of a receptacle for an illuminated address, forms a pedestal for what is the principal feature of the whole design. This consists of the model of a ship of the reign of King Charles II., the time when Bombay was first acquired by the British Crown from the Portuguese. Although no drawing or model of the actual ship which conveyed Sir Abraham Shipman from England to take over the new possession is known to exist at present time, pictures and models of other vessels are available and these have been consulted with a view to making the model upon the casket as typical representative of a vessel of that period both in general outlines and details, as the exigencies and limitations of the material in which it is constructed, namely silver and enamel allowed.

His Royal Highness was now asked to sign the plans which he did, at the same time being shown the plans of the Prince's

Dock which His Majesty the King Emperor signed thirty years ago. The next step was to release the brake holding the stone but before doing this Their Royal Highnesses walked to the guard rail at the edge of the trench and asked the Chairman to explain the meaning of every thing and the general idea of the works. They then returned to the lower platform, the Prince turned the wheel and the stone slid rapidly to its place. The Chief Engineer reported to His Royal Highness that the stone was duly bedded and the Prince declared it well and truly laid. The Royal party now returned to the dais where the Prince facing the spectators said :—

GENTLEMEN :—The Princess of Wales and I are much pleased to be present here to lay the foundation stone of this new dock which I understand is to be one of the largest in the world and we heartily wish all success to the great enterprise with which we are now associated. It is a further development of the scheme so wisely initiated by Sir Seymour Fitz Gerald in the constitution of a Port Trust more than 33 years ago. There is to us an additional satisfaction in performing this ceremony when we remember that the King Emperor, on the occasion of his visit to Bombay in 1875, laid the foundation stone of your first great dock, which has since been known as the Prince's Dock. I congratulate the City of Bombay upon the almost unprecedented increase in her sea borne trade since that time. As a sailor I am especially interested to hear that this new dock is designed to meet not only the requirements of mercantile marine, but also of the Royal Navy and will be able to accommodate the largest of our modern battle-ships. You Mr. Chairman, and your co-trustees are to be complimented on your far-seeing policy for profiting by past experiences. You have determined that the work which we in-

augurate shall not be calculated for present demands alone but be sufficient to meet all possible needs and the development of commerce for many years to come. The fact that the suggestion of the Board of Admiralty to increase the width of the entrance of the new wet and dry docks from 90 to 100 feet was readily complied with is indeed a proof that a spirit of patriotism inspires the administration of the Trust. I am glad to know that your resources are such that there is no anticipation of the enlargement of the port facilities increasing the charges levied upon the trade. The decision that the name of this extension to the Prince's and Victoria Docky shall be the Alexandra Dock, will, I am sure, be most gratifying to my dear mother. I thank you sincerely for the cordial reception which you have given to the Princess and myself and for the beautiful and artistic casket containing the address. which we shall greatly value as a specimen of the work of the School of Art of your city."

Three ringing cheers were then given for their Royal Highnesses and the ceremony was at an end. After closely examining the casket, His Royal Highness asked for Mr. Cecil Burns who was presented and the Prince complimented him on his beautiful work. After a brief pause Their Royal Highnesses retraced their steps, the Prince inspected the smart Guard of Honour of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles under Captain B. H. Hewett and drove off followed by H. E. the Governor and Lady Ampthill.

Visit to the Yacht Club.

Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by H. E. the Governor and Lady Ampthill drove to the Yacht Club where Hon. Mr. Hughes, C. I. E., the President and Mr. Walter Lang, Honorary Secretary received them and they spent about an hour

in taking tea and listening to the music of the band of the X. Hussars. It was a very delightful informal party.

Byculla Club Ball.

The member of Byculla Club with their wonted hospitality gave a splendid ball at which Their Royal Highnesses were pleased to be present. The handsome club buildings were elaborately decorated by best furnitures and most brilliant illumination and the number of guests was unprecedentedly large. Their Royal Highnesses were received on their arrival by Mr. Leslie Crawford, President and the Committee and they led the State quadrille and remained until late hour receiving the principal guests and those who had had the honour of being presented to them.

Tuesday, the 14th November 1905.

This morning His Royal Highness received in the Government House the following native chiefs not entitled to return visits, a political officer presenting each of the chiefs.

1. His Highness Nawab of Janjira, with his Political Officer.
2. Sar Desai of Sawantwari with Colonel G. Hydecates.
3. Raja Sahib of Dharampur with Mr. A. Westropp.
4. Raja of Bansda, with Do.
5. Raja of Baria, with Mr. Meade.
6. Raja of Sunth, with Do.
7. Thakur Sahib of Wankaner, with Captain Beale.
8. Thakur Sahib of Wadhwan, with Do.
9. Pant Sachiv of Bhor, with Colonel Hydecates, Captain. Pottinger, Mr. Fitzgerald.
10. Naik Nimbalker of Phaltana.
11. Chief of Mudhol.
12. Chief of Miraj (senior.)
13. Chief of Jamkhandi.

14. Chief of Kurundwad (senior.)
15. Chief of Ramdurg.
16. and 17. Two Chiefs of Kurundwad (Junior.)
18. Raja of Jawhar.
19. Rawalji of Mansa.

These chiefs are in different grades with the following distinctions:—

- (a) The first is entitled to a salute of 11 guns, next eight to salutes of 9 guns each and the others to none.
- (b) The first was accompanied by three Sardars, next seven by two each, and the others each by one only.
- (c) The first was met by two Aides-de-camp at a distance of 500 yards from the Government House, on alighting from the carriage by another Aid-de-camp, and at the head of the stairs by Captain N. S. Coghill, Under-Secretary to the Government, Political Department, who conducted him to his seat; the next seven, coming with an interval of 5 minutes were each met by an Aide-de-camp on alighting from carriage and at the entrance to the reception room by Lieutenant R. C. Burke, Under-Secretary to the Government, Political Department who brought them to their seats, and the others were met by an Aid-de-camp who showed them their seats.
- (d) The first eight were escorted by cavalry and others had no escort.

After all these chiefs had assembled in the reception room the procession of His Royal Highness came in the following order:—Chobdars. Captain Coghill, Under-Secretary, the Honorable Mr. S. W. Edgerly, Chief Secretary to the Government, Political Department, His Royal Highness' suite, His Royal

Highness the Prince of Wales, and Chobdars. As His Royal Highness entered the room, the Guard of Honour drawn up at the entrance presented arms, the band played the National Anthem, and a salute of 31 guns was fired. The chiefs rose in their places and remained standing until His Royal Highness took his seat. The chiefs seated in the order of Agencies on the right side of the room, the Political Officers representing each agency being seated on the right of their respective chiefs and the Sardars behind their own chiefs. On the left of His Royal Highness sat the Chief Secretary, the Under-Secretaries and the suite of His Royal Highness. After obtaining permission the Chief Secretary presented the chiefs in turn. The first presented a Nazar of 75 gold mohars, the next seven chiefs 51 gold mohars each, and the others 31 each. After each chief had presented his Nazar, *attar* and *pan* were given to him, to first eight chiefs by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and to the remainder by the Chief Secretary. The Under-Secretary then gave *attar* and *pan* to the Sardars attendant on the chiefs. His Royal Highness then left the room with the same ceremonies as on entering it. The chiefs departed with the same order as they had come and the ceremonies that were observed on arrival were repeated on departure.

Reception of Rajkumars.

His Royal Highness graciously received the Rajkumars of the Chiefs' College at Rajkot who came to Bombay to take part in the welcome to Their Royal Highnesses. Twenty-one Kumars were in camp at Choupati, they all came to Government House and assembled in a veranda in charge of Mr. Mayne, Principal of the College. They formed into line to receive His Royal Highness who came accompanied by the Chief Secretary. Mr. Mayne was presented to the Prince, who

asked several questions concerning the College and welfare of the students. His Royal Highness addressed the Kumars expressing his pleasure to see them and that they had formed part of his escort on his arrival. He also remarked upon their smart appearance on horse back on that occasion. The Prince then walked down the line of Kumars, each of whom was presented by name by Mr. Mayne. With the Kumars as an old boy of their College was K. S. Ranjit Singhji who attended at the special desire of His Royal Highness and he also was presented by Mr. Mayne, the Prince conversing with him for some minutes.

The Honours.

At an investiture held by the Prince of Wales at Government House, Bombay, His Royal Highness conferred the honour of Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order on Steyning William Edgerley, Esquire, C. I. E. and the fourth class of the same Order on Herbert George Gell, Esquire, Commissioner of Police. His Royal Highness also conferred the honour of Knighthood on Sasoon Jacob David, Esquire, and Currimbhoy Ebrahim.

Private Audience.

After the investiture His Royal Highness the Prince gave private audience to the following native gentlemen representing various native communities :—Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, the Honourable Mr. Justice Tyabjee, the Honourable Dr. Bhandarkar, Mr. Malabari and the Honourable Sir P. M. Mehta.

A Cruise in the Harbour.

The intended trip to the Elephanta caves where elaborate arrangements had been made was given up, as the Royal party

would have had to leave Government House in the heat of the early afternoon and the excursion would have been a fatiguing one. An hour's cruise round the harbour was decided upon in its place and Their Royal Highnesses embarked from the Apollo Bunder, driving there direct instead of taking a route through the native town again and going on board at Docks. The Royal carriage passed from Government House to the Bundar *via* Malabar Hill and Queen's and Mayo Roads and as it was an unexpected trip the crowds that lined the route were comparatively few. On the Bunder, however, the preparations for the embarkation had attracted a considerable assembly. His Excellency Lord Lamington and Lady Ampthill who had arrived a little earlier, received the Prince and Princess at the Shamiana which still stood, and followed by their staff Their Royal Highnesses walked slowly to the head of the steps leading to the water. Commodore Tyrwhitt from Renown awaited at the head of the Bunder, and so did also Mr. F. Southwell Piper, Senior Dock Master, Bombay, at the special desire of His Royal Highness who reading Mr. Piper's gallant conduct at the recent petrol fire in the harbour wished to compliment him personally. He was presented by H. E. the Governor to the Prince and His Royal Highness after a short conversation presented him to the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Lord Lamington and Major Lee, Assistant Military Secretary to the Governor descended to the Renown's launch and embarked by way of a gangway placed across a barge moored to the landing stage. The launch steamed rapidly and after an hour's cruise arrived at the Renown. Here the Prince and Princess were received by Rear Admiral Poe and a dinner party was held in the ship. Their Royal Highnesses returned and landed at the Apollo

Bunder and drove to Grant Road Station on the B. B. and C. I. Ry. for their inland journey.

The Illumination.

The final scene of the Royal visit, illumination, was very brilliant and effective. Bombay and its harbour were ablaze, the land and sea were both glowing with light. Taking the harbour first, punctually at 6 o'clock the six British war-ships and the Royal India Marine S. S. *Dufferine* sprang almost simultaneously into a blaze of electric light, the masts, funnels, and outline of each vessel being sharply defined. So also did the Portuguese cruiser near at hand and the distant *Terrible* which being away to the eastward, her four funnels were distinctive enough to make her recognisable. The mercantile ships lying up towards the docks were also lighted up and the small craft launches, &c, with coloured lights made lovely splashes of fire in the water of the harbour. The Apollo Bunder had its pavillion and triumphal arch splendidly illuminated in red, white and blue, being most effective. The reflections in the sea made the harbour alive with streams of light. The *Renown* stood out clearly defined and an enormous crowd of spectators thronged the sea-front gazing at the wonderful spectacle. Presently came the display of fireworks and then indeed the sky and sea were lighted up in a more wonderous manner. The back of the bay between Malabar and Colaba points the delicate inland curve of the shore was beautifully lighted. The High Court, the University, the Rajibhai Clock tower and other buildings were grouped together in one great glow of light. The western shore of the island was equally lighted. Electricity, gas, oil and wick and all the resources that produced coloured light were lavishly utilized. The Apollo Bunder, Yacht Club, the Taj Mahal

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Hotel and all adjacent buildings were amazingly effective. The flags and decorations had not been removed and they gave a double brilliancy to what was illuminated. No preference can be given to any building for its superiority of light but among those between esplanade and Mayo Road the Municipal Office was the foremost. The Victoria station with its illuminated picture of a locomotive was distinctive and the Banks and mercantile offices along the whole length of Esplanade and Hornby Road were triumphant in brilliancy and dazzling. Bombay was clothed in light and wore her many coloured garment with glowing pride and sense of brightness and beauty.

The Departure.

In route to the Grant Road Station from which Their Royal Highnesses were to start for their tour through India, they received a perfect ovation from crowd in the streets. The exterior of the somewhat sombre station had been greatly transformed by the Raily Officials and presented a very pleasing effect the façade being brilliantly illuminated. The entrance and the departure platform were resplendent with crimson cloth while overhead the roof and its supports were profusely garlanded and festooned with flags and foliage, rose and other choice flowers standing out in strong relief in the general decorative effect.

Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by H. E. the Governor and Her Excellency Lady Amptill and a large party of distinguished officers arrived at the station at a quarter to eleven o'clock where the special train was waiting for them. After taking a most cordial farewell of all the military and other officials present, they entered the Royal Saloon and while watching the signal for the starting of the train remained at

the gangway of the corridor of the carriage engaged in conversation with Lord Lamington and Lady Amptill. The train left the station en route to Rutlam and Indore at 11 o'clock and as they started repeated cheers were raised for the Prince and Princess.

Colonel H. D. Oliver, R. E, Agent; Mr. F. W. Hanson, General Traffic Manager and Mr. W. P. Johnson, Locomotive Superintendent travelled in charge of the train.

The Royal train made a good and rapid journey on broad gauge and reached the Rutlam Station at 1-30 where transshipment was made to the metergauge. Both the trains were replete with every comfort; the fittings and furnitures were highly finished, writing tables, lounges, couches, mirrors, &c., were all provided and upholstering and carpetting were in simple colour; Electric lights, fans and bells were filled throughout.

Thanks of Their Royal Highnesses to Bombay.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay published the following extracts from a private letter addressed to him by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"The Princess of Wales and I are desirous of making known through you to the inhabitants of the city that we have been deeply impressed by the expressions of enthusiastic good will which has been extended to us from all classes, races and creeds of the population, and to assure them that we will carry away with us the happiest reminiscences.

We wish again to thank the Municipal Authorities and all concerned for the trouble and care, which have been bestowed upon the arrangements for our reception, your beautiful decorations and illuminations of the streets and indeed upon everything that could conduce to our pleasure and convenience.

We know the amount of thought and labour such arrangements entail.

We have been especially struck by the affectionate demeanour of the host of crowds which greeted us as we passed the streets and bazars. This sympathetic attitude of Bombay has made us feel that we are at home among our people.

I also wish to express my grateful recognition of the heavy work which I know has fallen upon the various Government Departments in connection with our visit.

I heartily congratulate the Police Authorities upon the admirable manner in which their duties have been performed ; the fact that no serious accidents have occurred is in itself testimony to the excellence of their arrangements."

Lord Lamington felt confident that the citizens of Bombay and all concerned will share with him in his gratification at this appreciation of their efforts to give a loyal and hearty welcome to Their Royal Highnesses and trusts that the occasion may live long in the memories of all as one that has helped to bind together all sections of the community by ties of affection for Their Royal Highnesses and of universal rejoicings at the opportunity of greeting the Heir Apparent of the British Throne and the First Princess of Wales who has visited the shores of India.

Indore.

A large number of the chiefs of Central India that had assembled to partake the ceremony of laying foundation stone of the Dally College on the 2nd November, in order to save the trouble and expese, continued to remain at Indore to greet their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales on the 15th November 1905. These chiefs and His Highness Maharaja Hukar whose capital was fortunate to be

the first among the native states visited by the Royal travellers, waited at the Railway Station on the approach of the Royal Special on the evening of that date.

These chiefs were divided into two parties or grades; twenty following who are entitled to salute and are addressed "His Highness" were privileged to stand where the Royal carriage stopped; while thirty-six minor chiefs, Thakurs and Jagirdars assembled along the platform at a little distance:—

1. His Highness Maharaja Hulkar.
2. Her Highness Begum of Bhopal.
3. His Highness Maharaja of Rewa, G. C. S. I.
4. " " of Orcha, G. C. I. E.
5. " " of Dattia, K. C. S. I.
6. " " of Dhar.
7. " Raja of Dewas, (Senior)
8. " " (Junior.)
9. " Maharaja of Samthar.
10. " Nawab of Jaora.
11. " Raja of Ratlam.
12. " Maharaja of Charkhari, K. C. I. E.
13. " " of Bijawar.
14. " Nawab of Baoni.
15. " Raja of Sitamau.
16. " " of Sailana.
17. " " of Rajgarh.
18. " " of Jhabua.
19. The Rana of Alirajpur.
20. The Rao of Khilchipur.

There were Major Hugh Daly, C. S. I., C. I. E., the Agent Governor General for Central India; Major General Sir Moore Creagh, V. C., K. C. B., the General Officer Commanding the

5th Division Mhow; M. Bosanquet, the Resident at Indore and a large number of the Military and Political Officers.

Guard of Honour of the 102 Grenadiers was on the platform and R. Battery, R. H. H. out of the station to fire the salute. The escort consisted of 4 squadrons of Central India Horse, one of Indore State Cavalry, and one of Bhopal Imperial Service Lancers. The route to the Residency boundary was lined by Indore Police foot and mounted and then onwardly 102 Grenadiers, 2 squadrons of Bhopal Lancers, and York and Lancaster Regiment.

The Royal party reached Indore punctually at 5 p. m. His Royal Highness wearing the uniform of a Vice-Admiral and the ribbon of the Star of India was standing on the platform of his saloon; under the usual salute he stepped on to the station platform with Her Royal Highness and Sir Walter presented Major Hugh Daly, son of Sir Henry Daly, the famous Commander of the Guides and Originator of the Central India Horse. Major Daly in turn presented first Maharaja Hukar and the other chiefs according to the above order. The Begam of Bhopal had her son with her and the Raja of Sailana had his two sons with him. The Begam besides the usual exchange of courtesy with the Prince, had the honour of conversing for a few minutes with the Princess of Wales also, and she was dressed in Burqua to screen her from the public sight. Then followed the presentation of the leading British Officers, Military and Political. Their Royal Highnesses then drove directly to the Residency which was to be their abode during their stay at Indore. The Royal carriage in which Sir Walter Lawrence sat opposite the Prince and Princess was drawn by four matchless bays driven by two men of the Royal Horse Artillery in red and gold jackets and

then followed the carriages of the chiefs in order of precedence. The roads were decorated with flags, buntings and mottoes; and the guard of honour of the York and Lancashire Regiments presented arms at the steps of the Residency.

Their Royal Highnesses dined quietly at the Residency and there viewed illumination from the roof of the building. All Indore was ablaze with light, from humblest dwelling in the city to the stately public offices of the Agency; and in the beautiful lake in the Residency gardens the surface of which is broken by numerous islets clothed with gorgeous clusters of feathery bamboos and graceful palms the effect of the illumination was most charming. On the waters from one of these islets, the soft music of a half concealed band, answered the more militant strains of the musicians in the Residency Gardens. It was a scene of indescribable grace and charm, and owing to the generous hospitality of the chiefs of Bundelkhand who were, "at Home," on the grounds, all were able to enjoy it under the most pleasant conditions.

Thursday, 16th November 1905.—According to the old custom of India known as *Mizajpursi*, the chiefs called at the Residency, in the morning, to enquire after the health of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

In a large *shamiana* pitched at short distance from the Residency, there was at 11 o'clock a public Darbar which being the first of its kind was of special interest to their Royal Highnesses. The chiefs assembled at Indore, began to come and take their seats from 10 o'clock, those of lower rank coming first and those of the higher the last. There were two rows of chairs from the entrance to the dais, the leading chiefs were seated in the front row while their officers

and attendants and minor chiefs ranged themselves in their rear. All were in their Durbar dress and many wore ornaments on turbans and round their necks; a brilliant effect was thus produced. Major-General Moore Creagh with a number of Military Officers, European ladies and gentlemen, and local native Durbaris filled the seats in the main part of the *shami-ana*. Upon the dais was a canopy of gold and silver embroidered cloth supported by silver poles and there were silver chairs for Their Royal Highnesses, that for the Princess a little removed from the front. Chobdars with gold and silver maces and bearers of *Chanwar*, *Morchal*, *Suraj Mukhi* and state umbrella stood in their proper places. The Princess as spectator of the ceremony with the ladies of her suite came and took her seat a little before 11, and the Prince drove in state carriage escorted by Central India Horse and saluted by guard of honour and the B. Battery in their respective manner. The Agent Governor General and the Political Officers of his staff received His Royal Highness and all rose and stood as the procession passed to the dais. Permission being given for opening the Durbar, Mr. Reynolds, the First Assistant to the Agent Governor General took up his position in front of the dais and principal chiefs were presented in order of seniority. Out of nineteen chiefs present in the Durbar, seven beginning from the Begam of Bhopal to the Junior Raja of Dewas were led from their seats by Major C. Campbell and the remaining twelve by Mr. Warburton of the Political Department. They presented Nazars which were touched and remitted by the Prince in the customary manner. They all made due obeisance to the Prince and returned to their seats. The ceremony of presentation was a dignified and impressive one, and was carried out with the closest attention to the Darbar etiquette.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then rose and said:—

“Major Daly,—Will you tell the chiefs of Central India how glad I am to have the opportunity of seeing them. As they already know I had hoped to meet some of them at Agra, where I should have exchanged visits with them, but owing to the scarcity which has befallen Rajputana our tour has been changed at the last moment and I have been enabled to come to Indore where by a fortunate chance, nearly all the chiefs of Central India are assembled. I wish you to explain to them that I, like all members of my house, attach great importance to the observance of the ceremonial customs, and had time allowed I should have exchanged visits with the chiefs as I did in Bombay. But time does not allow, and I must count myself fortunate that I am able to see them at to-day's Darbar. My visit here is of a somewhat informal character, and I wish you to clearly explain to all present that any omission, which arises purely from lack of time is to form no precedent nor detract from privileges and customs which I cherish and esteem as dearly as any chief of India.”

Major Daly's clear and correct translation of the speech was attentively listened to by the chiefs as the explanation about the visit concerned them particularly. Then followed the presentation of *attar* and *pan* of which to the nineteen chiefs was performed by His Royal Highness himself and to others by Messrs. Reynolds and Warburton. His Royal Highness shook hands with all the chiefs who were much pleased with this part of the ceremony. The Prince left for the Residency with the honours paid to him on his arrival and all the Darbaris also departed.

In the afternoon Her Highness the Begam of Bhopal had the honour of being accorded a private audience by Their Royal Highnesses to whom she presented her sons, the heir to the state, the commander of her forces, and the youngest a charming boy of eleven years who acted as Lord Curzon's page at Delhi. She showed the historic treasures of Bhopal which are to be housed in the museum which is an important branch of the monumental Victoria Memorial at Calcutta. They include priceless embroideries, old armour and weapons and portraits of Bhopal sovereigns. Her Highness was prominent in the Darbar not only for being first in the order of precedence, but also for offering no Nazar to the Prince of Wales, as that form of tribute was remitted in the case of Bhopal by Lord Lansdowne in 1891.

The garden party in which Major Daly received at the Residency numerous guests including Maharaja Hukar and other principal chiefs was one of the most pleasant and profitable entertainments of the visit. Their Royal Highnesses appearing on the lawn after 5 o'clock, met, with an entire absence of formality, many of those who were presented in the Darbar with pomp and ceremony. This opportunity of meeting the heir-apparent to the Imperial throne and his consort was very deeply valued by the chiefs and was moreover a delightful reception. The chiefs, as on the previous occasions, were in their brightest cloured dress and some of their little sons were objects of much attention, the Princess in particular showing charming interest in them. The Band of Central India Horse played charming selections of music and the performing elephant of the Indore State gave a curious exhibition of his tricks that afforded much amusement.

All the poor and sick people of Indore as well as famine

stricken migrants from Marwar were fed at the Dhar Kothi on *puri* and sweetmeat. The Mohamadans could not eat in day time owing to Ramzan they were provided with food to celebrate their fast after sunset. No one who was needy remained hungry and all were made to feel that the feast was in honour of their future King and Queen.

The eventful day closed with a banquet given by Major Daly in a large *shamiana* close to the Residency. On the right of His Royal Highness sat Major Daly, the Princess of Wales, Major General Sir C. Moore Creagh, V. C., Lady Eva Dugdale, Sir Walter Lawrence, and the Honourable Mrs. Salkeld; and on his left Mrs. Daly, Sir Arthur Bigge, and Lady Creagh. The company numbered over a hundred and the *shamiana* glittered with the uniforms of the staff and corps from Mhow. Only two toasts were proposed; His Royal Highness proposed the health of the King-Emperor, and Major Daly that of Their Royal Highnesses, both were received with due loyalty and honours.

A chapter of the order of the Indian Empire was held in the drawing room, the Begam of Bhopal being invested with the insignia of the G. C. I. E. and the Raja of Sailana with the K. C. I. E. The ceremony was one of very dignified kind, the Prince and Princess being seated on a dais at the end of the room immediately below the portraits of the King-Emperor in the robes of Star of India, the Prince wore the ribbon of the Indian Empire. Sir Walter Lawrence led the Begam to the dais, Major Daly rolled out Her Highness titles, Lord Crichton offered the insignia and His Royal Highness placed it round the Begam's neck. After the Prince of Wales shook hands with the Begam she bent herself low and expressed her thanks and loyalty, in somewhat broken English in the follow-

wing words :—"I thank your Royal Highness from the bottom of my heart for the distinguished honour you have done me in personally investing me with the insignia of this great Order I pray God to bless and preserve our beloved King-Emperor and also Your Royal Highnesses." Bowing profoundly again Her Highness moved and took her seat on the left of the dais. The Raja of Sailana who has done much to promote the cause of education in his state, was presented with the K. C. I. E. in a similar manner. The chapter was declared closed and Their Royal Highnesses remained conversing with some of those present for some time before retiring.

Friday, 17th November 1905.—This morning His Royal Highness was early abroad and before breakfast performed two ceremonies, Inspection of the Bhopal Imperial Service Troops called "the Bhopal Victoria Lancers," and presentation of new colours to the first battalion of the York and Lancashire Regiment. The Prince of Wales, in the undress uniform of a British General rode a handsome bay accompanied by Major General Sir Stuart Beatson, Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops, now Military Secretary to His Royal Highness; Colonel Sir Arthur Bigge; Vicount Crichton; and Colonel Drammond, Officiating Inspector General of Imperial Service Troops. The Princess of Wales, the Begam of Bhopal and the members of suite watched the proceedings from a *shamiana* pitched close by.

The Bhopal Victoria Lancers commanded by Colonel Sahibzada Hamid-ul-lah Khan, the Begam's second son, marched past at a walk by troops. A smart, well set up workman-like body they appeared to be; well horsed and well equipped raised for the most part in the state from the descendants of those Afghans who carved out the kingdom of Bhopal. They

made a brave display in their dark green *lungis* and *kurtas*. The trot past by squadrons was equally good; the gallop quite creditable, horse well in land and line well kept; then the horsemen advanced in review order and halted, facing the saluting post. His Royal Highness rode forward and warmly congratulated Colonel Hamid-ul-la Khan on the soldierly appearance of his command. He said he was very pleased with the appearance of the squadrons, complimented them on their drill and added that he especially admired the gallop. The Lancers marched off.

The York and Lancaster Regiment (the old 65th foot) appeared in one long red line, drawn up in review order, under the Command of Lieutenant Colonel Mayne. His Royal Highness had presented colours to the 2nd Battalion of this Regiment at Barbadoes where it was serving in the navy fifteen years ago, and this day he presented colours to its 1st Battalion. The old colours were marched round the Regiment to the strains of "*Auld Lang Syne*," and the impressive ceremony of the consecration of the new colours took place, the Rev. Mr. Pryce, Chaplain of Mhow, conducting the service. The hymn *Brightly Gleams Our Banner* was sung and a prayer for the King-Emperor was offered up. The Chaplain laying his hands upon the colours said: "In the name of the Father and the Son and of the Holy Ghost, we do dedicate and set apart these colours that they may be a sign of our duty towards our king and country in the sight of God." Then came the following prayer "O Lord who rulest over all things accept, we beseech Thee, our service this day, bless what we have blessed in Thy name, let Thy gracious favour rest on those who shall follow the colours now committed to their trust. Give them courage and may

their courage ever rest on their sure confidence in Thee, May they show self-control in the hour of success, patience in the time of adversity and may their honour lie in seeking the honour and glory of Thy great Name. May they walk worthily in the vocation to which they are called in dependence on Thy Blessed Will, and mindful that without Thee they can do nothing. Guide the counsels of those who shall lead them and sustain them by help in time of need. Grant that they may all serve Thee faithfully in this life, that they fail not finally to obtain an entrance into Thy heavenly kingdom through the merits of Thy Blessed Son, Jesus Christ our Lord, Amen."

His Royal Highness made a brief speech saying:—"Colonel Mayne, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the First York and Lancaster, I am much pleased to have had this opportunity of presenting you with your new colours. It is just fifteen years ago that I performed a similar ceremony for your 2nd Battalion at Barbadoes. I am proud to think that the colours now carried by both battalions of your regiment have been presented by me.

Remember that colours are the emblems of past achievements. That spirit of loyalty and devotion which they inspire is an incentive to brave deeds and I feel sure that the gallantry displayed by your battalion in the campaign recorded on these colours, will be maintained whenever you may be called upon to fight for king and country.

I now commit these colours to your keeping. They will, I know, remain safe and untarnished in your hands."

Colonel Mayne in reply said:—"Your Royal Highness—In the name of the Battalion I beg to thank you most sincerely for the good honour accorded to it at your hands and for your gracious words. It enhances the value of the presenta-

tion of these colours when we know that amidst the strain of your most onerous social obligations Your Royal Highness has stepped out of your way to give up valuable time in order to grant this honour to the battalion. I trust that those who in the future serve under these colours knowing at whose hand they have received them may be spurred to even greater deeds than those of the past in serving their sovereign and their country." The ceremony was now complete.

At 10-30 a. m. His Highness Maharaja Hulkar paid a state visit to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales at the Residency and after an hour His Royal Highness formally returned the visit, all the ceremonies, including escort of sawars, presentation of arms by the guard of honour, firing the guns of salute, reception, &c., were elaborately gone through on both the occasions. While the Prince of Wales was engaged in exchange of visit with Maharaja Hulkar, the Princess of Wales returned the visit of the Begam of Bhopal.

The final function of the visit to Indore was the opening of the King Edward Hall erected by the Indore Darbar in commemoration of the accession of King Edward VII. to the throne. The Hall is a simple but graceful structure in the Hindu style of architecture with dimension of 112 feet length, 48 breadth, and 28 height. It has a spacious stage at the eastern end a gallery across its breadth at the western, surrounded by open verandas, the four corners of the building terminate in towers with domes; and the main entrance on the south side leads to a vestibule formed by a large clock tower 90 feet high, capped by a dome and the clock equipped with chimes. The building was designed by Mr. C. F. Stevens, the clock was supplied by Messrs. Land and Blockley,

and it has been lighted with electricity by Messrs. John Fleming and Co., all of Bombay. It is situated near the Railway station and intended for public meetings, library and reading.

Long before the Prince was timed to leave the Residency, the streets were thronged with people all wishing to have the last look at the King-Emperor's son and his consort. The Prince wearing a grey frock coat and hat and the Princess charmingly dressed in light blue with hat to match arrived at 5-30 p. m. and were received by a Guard of Honour. The Maharaja Hukar met Their Royal Highnesses at the step of the building, then walking slowly up the centre of the Hall they took their place in the great silver *houldas* placed on red and gold carpets on either side of which were silver palanquins. All the chiefs were assembled and a number of ladies viewed the proceedings from behind a pink gauze screen in the gallery. The Maharaja came forward and read his speech in a clear voice :—

“ Your Royal Highness :—The honour which Your Royal Highnesses have conferred on me and my state by your presence here make the day most memorable in my life. My grandfather was similarly honoured by His Most Gracious Majesty the present Emperor when he was Prince of Wales, and my father who took part in those rejoicings of thirty years ago cherishes their memory undimmed. It was he who designed this building to commemorate His Majesty's accession and I owe him a debt of gratitude for having bequeathed to me the privilege of sharing in this token of loyal service to His Majesty and the great distinction of welcoming Your Royal Highnesses to crown our undertaking with this gracious mark of Your Royal approval in presence of my brother chiefs assembled to do honour to Your Royal Highnesses. In Bombay

countless thousands of His Majesty's subjects assembled to greet Your Royal Highnesses' arrival on these shores. Their ovation was but the prelude to the welcome from many millions who watch for Your Royal Highness' progress through the land. We count ourselves most fortunate that Central India has been the first stage in Your Royal Highness' tour and that we chiefs have been enabled to express to Your Royal Highnesses in person, for ourselves and on behalf of our people, our enthusiastic loyalty towards Your Gracious Suzerain and your illustrious house. In asking Your Royal Highness to be pleased to open the King Edward's Hall I have one more favour to ask. We wish that there should be in Indore a special memento of Your Royal Highness' visit and subject to Your Royal Highness' approval we propose that it should take the symbolic form of new Courts of Justice."

On the conclusion of his speech the Maharaja presented to the Prince a gold key on the one face of which is the Prince's arms with the date of opening the Hall and on the other the arms of the Hulker. The Prince then rising and still in the *handa* said in a few words how pleased he was to declare the Hall open. Then pressing a button the hall was suddenly illuminated with hundreds of electric lights. After the ceremony the Prince and Princess walked round the building and received many of the chiefs in the garden where refreshments were served, shaking hands and conversing with them for an hour. After sunset the gardens were brilliantly illuminated and splendid fireworks brought by Messrs. Brock and Co., the Crystal Palace pyrotechnists were magnificently displayed.

The Prince and Princess escorted by a detachment of the Central India Horse and Hulker's mounted troops at 6-30 p. m. drove to the station through an arch lighted with elec-

tric lamps. The farewell at the station was informal. The Prince thanked Major and Mrs. Daly for the great trouble they had taken in making the Residency so comfortable, shook hands with General Moore Creagh and all the officers, and said a few words to Maharaja Hulker and Mr. Bosanquet. The train steamed away, and three cheers were given as the Royal Carriage moved out of the station.

Udaipur.

Saturday, 18th November 1905.—The Royal train reached Udaipur punctually at 8-30 a. m. The Maharana with twelve high Sardars and Officers, Honourable Mr. Colvin, the Agent Governor General for Rajputana, Major Pinhey, the Resident of Mewar, their staff and ladies and gentlemen of the station were on the platform. As Their Royal Highnesses alighted, the guard of honour of the Maharana's troops on the platform presented arms, their band played the National Anthem, and salute of 31 guns fired from the Iklingarh fort announced the arrival of the Royal guests. Mr. Colvin presented the Maharana and graceful courtesies were exchanged. His Royal Highness wore Admiral's uniform and the Maharana was in simple dress with few jewels. Elephants, carriages, horses, sawars, and all other emblems of state cortege waited outside the station, and the procession was formed in carriages.

1st His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, His Highness the Maharana, and Sir Walter Lawrence; 2nd, Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, Honourable Mr. Colvin, and Sir Arthur Bigge; and in others were suite and staff. The Mewar Sawars formed the escort and the twelve sardars rode on either side of the carriages. The route was lined by the feudatory or Jagir horses. The procession went to the Residency where the guard of honour from the Mewar Bhil Corps presented arms, the Royal Standard was hoisted, and the state artillery fired another salute from the Chougan or the parade ground. After a short complimentary conversation the Maharana retired to his palace.

The Residency, a commodious building picturesquely situated in garden and well wooded grounds was given up for the accommodation of the Prince and Princess; and a camp was

pitched for the snite and staff; and Mr Colvin, Major Pinhey with Mrs. Colvin, Miss Pinhey, the political staffs and visitors were also in the camp. A luxuriant *shamiana* served as out of door drawing room and two more *shamiana* were used as dining and reception tents. The Udaipur State troops and police furnished outer guards to the grounds, while 230 men of the Mewar Bhil Corps, under the command of Major Goodenough were present for other duties.

Two hours after arrival came the deputation for *Mizajpursi* or inquiring about the health of Their Royal Highnesses; and soon after came the Maharana to pay his formal visit with all the state retinue. An hour later His Royal Highness proceeded to return the Maharana's visit; the route onward lay through Hathipol Gate past the Jagan Nath and other Temples and prominent buildings in the main street to Shimblu Niwas palace. The Maharana received His Royal Highness in Darbar and presented his Sardars, the first of whom was Rao Nahar Sing of Bedla wearing the sword presented by the British Government to his grandfather Rao Bakht Sing for the meritorious service of rescuing at Dungle the European refugees from Nimach during the mutiny of 1857. The Durbar presented a brilliant spectacle and the reception was carried out perfectly with the ceremony of *atter* and *pan* at the conclusion. On return His Royal Highness passed along the bank of the lake and through the state garden. The escort was of the Mewar Lancers, the salute was fired on each departure and arrival from the Iklingarh fort guns, and the streets were all thronged with people arrayed in gay holiday attire.

In the evening the Prince and Princess went for a state dinner in honour of which the palace, the city and the lake were all illuminated. They drove from Residency to the

Padri (or Mission) Ghat whence Their Royal Highnesses, their suite, and the Maharana's guests were all slowly rowed in a state barge to the palace ghat, and again the carriages conveyed them up the steep incline to the reception hall.

Udaipur surrounded by hills and situated on the extensive Pichola lake, as it is, when illuminated exhibits a beautiful scene nowhere to be seen at least in Rajputana. The illumination, on this occasion, carried out to its full and most brilliant extent was wonderfully charming. The city and palaces with their massive walls, the ghats stretched along the edge of the lake, Jagmandir and Jagniwas the exquisite island palaces within it, the forts on the tops of the numerous hills around and the distant Sajangurh palace were all ablaze with thousands of lights and reflected in the water beneath displayed a thousand moving streams of fire. What pleasant sight did the Royal guests enjoy both while crossing the lake and from the top of the palaces is beyond all description and seldom, if any will they enjoy again through the whole of their tour in India. It was simply the light produced by the common *chirags* of earthen saucers with nothing but country oil and cotton threads and yet it was not inferior to the hard cold light of electricity, gas, or any other chemical development of the western science.

In the suite-room of the banqueting hall the Maharana awaited his royal guests and on arrival conducted them to the chairs of the state. After a few minutes' conversation the Maharana withdrew, the Prince led the way into the hall, the dinner was served and the state band played the selections of music.

His Royal Highness had on his right, the Countess of Shaftesbury and on his left Mrs. Colvin. Opposite sat Her

Royal Highness with Sir Walter Lawrence on her right, and the Honourable Mr. Colvin on her left.

On the conclusion of the dinner, His Highness the Maharana joined his guests and took his seat on the left hand of the Prince of Wales. Major Pinhey, Political Resident, then rose and said that on behalf of the Maharana he proposed the health of His Majesty the King-Emperor; and the toast was honoured with loyalty. The Maharana rose and as His Highness does not speak English, Major Pinhey standing opposite to him read a literal translation of the speech which His Highness himself had written. It was to the following effect :—

I am very pleased that Their Royal Highnesses have taken so much trouble as to visit my capital, I cannot express the pleasure it has given me to meet Their Royal Highnesses. Although this is not the first occasion on which a member of the Royal Family has visited this place, yet it is certainly the first time that a Prince of Wales accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has come here. What has afforded me greater pleasure than ever is that on the last occasion when His Imperial Majesty the Prince of Wales visited India he was unable to visit my capital owing to there being no railway to it, which was a matter of great regret; on this occasion Udaipur being connected by Railway, Their Royal Highnesses have arrived here without difficulty and removed the regret that was felt on the previous occasion. The British Government has always shown great consideration to this state and takes great interest in its well-being and prosperity. Colonel Todd's coming to Mewar in 1818 A. D. to bring peace, safety, and prosperity with him and the everlasting treaty entered into with the British Government,

which led to the prosperity of Mewar will never be forgotten by me and the state. This state has always been loyal to Government and will ever remain so (applause). I assure Your Royal Highness and His Imperial Majesty the King Emperor of my everlasting friendship and loyalty (applause). I now propose you will drink to the health, long life, and prosperity of our Royal guests and to pray to God that our Royal guests may return to their home safely after a pleasant tour in India. (Loud applause).

The Reply of His Royal Highness.

“Maharana Sahib :—On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself, I thank you with all my heart for the charming manner in which you have proposed our healths. We are both delighted that our first visit as the guest of an Indian Prince should have been to your beautiful capital. All India is still somewhat strange to us, but in Mewar we are truly in a new world, and from the time when we arrived in your state this morning to this hour one charming impression has been quickly followed by another. We have heard much of the Rajputs, and had the pleasure of meeting those of other clans in England but to realise the splendid traditions of chivalry, freedom and courtesy which are the proud possession of the Rajputs one must see him in his own home; and for the Princes and myself, I say in all sincerity that all we have heard and read in the praise of Rajputana is dwarfed by what we have seen in one day. It would be almost superfluous to say to those present this evening about the noble reputation which Your Highness has won for yourself in Rajputana and in India, for they have all enjoyed the pleasure and the privilege experienced by the Princess and myself to-day of seeing and conversing with famous chief at the Sesodias.

Great traditions grandly maintained what we see here in our host. In conclusion, I must convey to you, the King Emperor's message of kindness and good will. He could not come to Udaipur. The Princess and I, as Your Highness has pointed out, are more fortunate, and thanks to the Railway enterprise of the Maharana. We have been able to reach this old-world city in the East in comfort. I now ask you, Ladies and Gentlemen, to the long life and happiness of His Highness the Maharana of Udaipur."

This toast was drunk in heartiest manner, and all present then moved to the roof of the palace where a display of the fire-works on the lake was witnessed. The Maharana himself presented *attar*, *pan* and garlands, and all returned to the camp, some by water and others by road, but all with a vivid picture of the magnificent spectacle which closed the memorable day that had been pleasant equally to both the host and the guests.

Sunday, 19th November 1905.—Sunday was a complete day for rest. In the morning the Prince and Princess attended Divine Service at the Mission Church; the Rev. Mr. Price, Chaplain of Mhow was the officiating clergyman and the service was simple followed by a short sermon.

Early in the afternoon they took a boat and were rowed to the Khas Odi, a quaint little tower where wild pigs are fed every morning and evening. The Odi is very old and hundreds of pigs gather at the rough ground at its foot and are liberally fed with maizes. The Maharana played the part of host in person and introduced to this curious place the Royal guests and they could not fail to be interested in this strange scene.

At the Jagmandir Palace the Maharana's son (heir to the gaddi) was waiting with a number of attendants and here the

Princess had tea amidst the most beautiful surroundings. Jagmandir with Jagniwas is among many delightful features of scenery at Udaipur, each island having its water palace and beautiful gardens, fountains and groves. Each of the buildings is also remarkable for its historical importance; Jagniwas was purposely erected for the residence of the Mogal prince afterwards known Emperor Shah Jahan when fighting with his father Jahangir he took shelter in Udaipur, and in Jagmandir Maharana Sarup Singh hospitably kept the refugees from Nimach, ladies, children and officers in the darkest days of the mutiny of 1857.

Their Royal Highnesses drove back and some of the guests returned by boat; a quiet dinner was served at the Residency and rest was welcomed as it came after all the functions and journeys of the past week.

Monday, 20th November 1905 — This morning the Prince had some shooting in the jungles, the bag being a *chikara*, three hyenas and four wild boars. The Princess visited the palace and saw the interior as with its marble floored and pillard rooms, armoury and terraces. It was a most interesting visit in every way. Her Royal Highness afterwards passed through the gardens and went through the Dufferin Hospital seeing this part of the city again. A quiet afternoon was spent at the Residency and the Royal party left for Jaipur in the evening, the departure being private.

All the arrangements made by the Darbar were excellent and full measure of comfort was secured in every way; Udaipur has fully maintained its reputation for splendid hospitality and kind reception.

Jaipur.

The gigantic WELCOME displayed in big letters on the hill crowned by the Nahargarh fort bears testimony to Jaipur's extensive hospitality to all her honourable guests, and in the case of Their Royal Highnesses it was shown with utmost loyalty, love and devotion, not only as a due homage to the Heir Apparent to the Throne and his consort but also as return of kindness to valued friends, for, on his visit to England on the Coronation ceremony His Highness the Maharaja was received by the Prince with every consideration and courtesy.

The long expected 21st November for which great preparation had been made, came and shortly before 8 o'clock in the morning His Highness the Maharaja left his palace in a state-ly carriage covered with golden canopy and under a salute of guns to receive his Royal guests. Part of his route lay through the lines of troops and retainers that kept the road and his approach was heralded by quick rattle of kettle-drums and the shrill blare of trumpets. The Maharaja, a fine dignified figure, wore a dark green coat richly embroidered in gold with the insignia and ribbon of G. C. S. I. His Highness appeared on the railway station where his Sardars had already assembled in rich darbar dress.

The train entered the station exactly at 8-30 a. m., the guard of honour presented arms, the salute was fired from the state artillery and His Royal Highness wearing his naval uniform alighted from the carriage. Honorable Mr. Colvin presented the Maharaja who as a token of fealty gracefully laid his sword at the feet, first of the Prince and then of the Princess and most cordial greetings were exchanged. The Agent Governor General continued introduction; Colonel Herbert, the Resident; Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob, R. A., whom Jaipur

is indebted for numerous useful works; Colonel Drummond; Colonel Pank, I. M. S., the Residency Surgeon; Mr. Stothered, the State Engineer; Captains Fagan and Souter of the Imperial Service Troops Staff; and twelve principal Sardars of the state were presented.

When the party left the station, the Prince, the Maharaja, and Sir Walter Lawrence were in the first carriage in which the Maharaja had come, the Princess, Sir Arthur Bigge and Mr. Colvin were in the second, and the suite and staff followed in other carriages; and procession thus formed was escorted by the Deoli Cavalry Regiment and the cadets of the Ajmere Mayo College. The route to Residency, above two miles in length, was lined from end to end by state troops and retainers of various kinds. Bands of Nagas tall and stout men of wild aspect, ochre smeared faces, limbs half draped in green or yellow cloths danced and were engaged in mock combats before the carriages. Horsemen with old muzzle-loaders across their knees and *talwars* at their sides were seen by hundreds. Banners of fine Jaipur colours (red, white, black, yellow and green) were unfurled. On the right came the state elephants standing impassively with magnificent trappings and howdas, painted heads half hidden by silver chains and some of them gleaming with fish emblems given by the Delhi emperors. Opposite to them were the led horses gorgeously caprisoned with gold and silver bangles above their knees. Small field guns drawn by bullocks almost hidden in green cloths, followed by camels with *Zamburaks*, carriages, palanquins came next. The state troops and artillery both at the Railway Station and gate of the Residency garden presented arms and fired salute respectively. A guard of honour from the Deoli Regiment drawn at the entrance of the beauti-

ful Residency house presented arms and their pipers played the National Anthem with spirit. In this manner came Their Royal Highnesses to Jaipur amidst all the pomp and ceremony which should mark a Royal arrival. The Maharaja then took his leave and retired to his palace.

The Residency in which Their Royal Highnesses were housed is a handsome, extensive, and comfortable building, commonly known as "Maji-ka-Bag" or the garden palace of a former Queen-mother of the State; the camp of their suite and staff was close at hand. The Deoli Regiment under Major Waller and Captain Tristram, furnished the cavalry escort and also the guards for the Residency, while the Darbar troops and police were on duty in and about the grounds. The Deoli Regimental pipers played some airs on occasions the music being much appreciated.

Soon after the return of the Maharaja came a deputation of four Sardars for the ceremony of "Mizaj Pursi" or inquiring about the health of Their Royal Highnesses, and an hour later the Maharaja himself came to pay his formal visit to them.

Now followed the return visit of the Prince to the Maharaja in his palace, and it was in this his drive that His Royal Highness saw for the first time one of the most beautiful cities of India and undeniably the first best in Rajputana; and as the procession went by the Ajmeri gate and returned by the Sanganer gate, it may be said that the best part of the city was seen in this one single drive. The principal streets of the city are coloured pink and white striped awnings stretch in almost continuous rows on the frontage. Many parts were brightly decorated with flags and bunting, loyal mottos and triumphal arches; the mottos express loyal good wishes to the King-Emperor and hearty welcome to the Prince and Princess and the

venetian masts with fluttering banners particularly those on the three stories of Ishar Lath afforded much adornment. The scene within the palace was the most gorgeous that had yet met the eyes of Their Royal Highnesses. The Darbar Hall stands on one side of a paved courtyard whose walls are fine, pink and white. The pillars upholding the roofs are of marble, the arcades and the roof being frescoed in crude colour. Over the gold and crimson state chairs was raised a canopy of the richest oriental fashion, massively embroidered, the carpets were the handsomest and the hangings the brightest.

Seated in his chair of state, the Maharaja awaited his Royal Visitor ; on his left were gathered his principal feudatories only 37 in number, as the assemblage was restricted owing to the scarcity which prevailed in the state. On hearing the first gun of salute the Maharaja left the dais and proceeded to meet the Prince and as His Royal Highness alighted the Maharaja escorted him to the dais. In the fretted gallery behind the chairs of the state sat Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, gowned in graceful muslin and wearing some lovely diamonds surrounded by the ladies of her suite. The Prince took his seat on the state chair to the right of the Maharaja and a long and animated conversation followed, Colonel Herbert interpreting, in which both His Royal Highness and the Maharaja were keenly interested. The presentation of Sardars and Councillors followed and the *nazars* presented by them were touched and remitted by the Prince. The Maharaja then presented *atar* and *pan* and garlanded the Prince, Sir Walter Lawrence, Mr. Colvin and Colonel Herbert, while one of the Sardars presented the same to the staff. Her Royal Highness was wreathed with a handsome garland of gold thread and so were the ladies in attendance also. After a further intimate

conversation with his host the Prince departed, the band playing, the war horns wailing and His Highness standing on the steps till the Royal Carriage disappeared.

On return the Prince took route through Ram Niwas gardens, passing the Mayo Hospital and Lord Mayo's Statue to the Albert Hall where the Princess joined the party. Her Royal Highness had paid a visit to the museum which is unequalled in India.

Counting a very busy day, His Royal Highness received after lunch a deputation from the Municipality of Ajmer and an address read by Munshi Bishambhar Nath one of their number. It expressed appreciation of the ready sympathy which His Royal Highness had shown in unhesitatingly foregoing his visit to Ajmere on account of famine; but a universal sorrow was felt for such an honour having been necessarily denied to the people of the city. The history of Ajmere was, then recounted and the address continued :—

“The century of strife and bloodshed which witnessed the declining of the Moghal power brings into strong relief those blessings of British Government which the city and province have now enjoyed for close upon a hundred years. The year 1818, the date of the British occupation, marks the end of the long roll of battles and sieges and begins a period of peaceful progress, chequered only by the famines to which the province has always unhappily been liable, but which are now greatly mitigated by the prompt and liberal humanity of the Imperial Government. No thoughtful citizen of Ajmer can look back upon the past century of British rule without thankfulness or look forward to the future without hope. No longer confined within their walls by the fierce struggles of the Rathores and Marahatas or by the fear of Pindari free-

booters, the citizens of Ajmere have waxed greatly in number and prosperity. Since 1884 with the powers of Municipal self-government in Merwara, whose rugged hills inhabited only by raiding mountaineers were an impregnable jungle before 1818, here has sprung up the thriving commercial town of Beawar, founded in 1835 by Colonel Dixon whose name is still a household word in the surrounding district, nor has Ajmer ceased under British rule to enjoy the special favour of an Imperial Government greater and more beneficent than any Indian has yet seen, a Government upon which it has claims alike by reason of its historic association, its administrative and strategic importance, and the charms of its climate and situation. The casket which contains this most loyal and humble address supports a model of one of the marble pavilion built by the Emperor Shah Jahan which has lately been restored to its original splendour by the generous interest of the Government of India. The design upon the sides of the casket represents the Ana Sagar Lake the ancient Arhai Din Ka Jhonpra or structure of the two and a half days, and the shrine of the Dargah of Khwaja Sahib an object of pilgrimage to Mohamadans from all parts of the world, and lastly the Mayo College not the least signal proof of the anxious desire of British Government for the enlightenment and good administration of the native states of Rajputana as well as of the hereditary land-holders of the Ajmer district. We respectfully beg the acceptance by Your Royal Highness both of our heart-felt welcome and of the address and the casket, which, we trust, may be a symbol to Your Royal Highness of the universal love and loyalty with which the people of Ajmer in common with the whole population of India regard the members of Your Royal House which

is to them as it is to all India, the symbol of peace, justice and prosperity."

His Royal Highness in reply said :—

"Gentlemen, in the name of Princess of Wales and on my own behalf, I thank you for the expressions of hearty greeting and good will which are contained in your address. You have already received from me the message of sympathy which I sent you from England, and if any thing could add to our sincere regrets that we should be receiving you here in Jaipur and not in your own city, it is the very charming description which you have given of Ajmer's history and attractions. We both feel strongly for you in your troubles and after the long series of your misfortunes we hope that the happy period of prosperity is in store for Ajmer and Rajputana. The designs on the casket will serve as an imperishable record of the beautiful architecture of Ajmer and I am glad to read of the restoration of Shah Jahan's pavilion. I am equally interested to hear of the Mayo College. You may well be proud to have such an institution in your midst. Both of these will be for all time associated with the name and energies of your late Viceroy, Lord Curzon. Your historical sketch is one from which both you and I draw satisfaction and I shall be very glad to acquaint the King-Emperor with your loyal expressions. It will be a pleasure to him, as it is to us, to know that you regard his House as the symbol of peace, justice and prosperity."

Afterwards His Royal Highness inspected in the Residency grounds the smart Imperial Service Transport Corps which the Maharaja holds at the disposal of the Imperial Government, which proved its worth in the Frontier war of 1897, and which comprises 1200 ponies and 600 carts. Rai Dhanpat Rai Bahadur, C. I. E, the Commandant of the Corps, stood by

the Prince explaining his patent folding carts and new pattern carts with boiler and cooking stove in which water can be boiled and tea made on march of his own invention. He has designed an ambulance cart for the field which can be taken over the roughest country, with two beds for serious cases and a number of boxes for medical store. Another cart was for four men not seriously wounded. One of the folding carts was dismantled and remantled, the whole proceeding taking less than five minutes. All officers of campaign experience present expressed favourable opinion of the carts, the ponies were in capital condition and men were all fit and well. Dhanpat Rai is ready to entrain with his Corps for any part of the world in 24 hours' notice, fully equipped and horsed to take the field. Equally interesting were pack ponies, loaded with field trunks for roads too bad for wheeled transport. Dhanpat Rai was complimented by the Prince as well as by the Princess who was present at the scene.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness, accompanied by the Maharaja, and Sir Walter Lawrence had half an hour's shooting and the bag comprised of four black bucks and forty-eight ducks.

Wednesday, 22nd November.—Early in the morning two parties, one under Captain Wigram, A. D. C., including among others Lord Crichton, Sir Partap Singh and Sir Arthur Bigge; and the second under Mr. Stotherd, the Jaipur State Engineer, Mr. Dugdale and Lord Shaftesbury, numbering altogether fourteen went out pigsticking and killed nine boars, several of which gave good runs.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales again visited the Museum and in the afternoon saw the various sights in the palace library, armoury, &c.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales went out with a small party for a Tiger shoot which was quite successful. The party first drove in sand for about ten miles then proceeded on elephants to the jungle where the tiger had been marked down. A *machan* had been prepared in a tree and the Prince, Major General Beatson, Sir Partap Singh, Colonel Pank, Honourable Derrick Kepple, and the Prince's loader took up their position on it. The beat began and the tiger was first seen coming over the crest of a low hill, but at too great a distance for a shot. A little later he appeared among some low bushes and the Prince got in his first shot at about 120 yards, hitting him in the spine but not stopping him. A second shot struck him in the shoulder and bowled him over. This would have proved fatal, but a third shot was fired hitting him in the throat and killing him. The Prince fired all three shots with great accuracy and singular coolness; and the tiger was a fine beast little less than nine feet.

In the evening the Maharajah gave to the Prince and Princess a splendid banquet. Just as Their Royal Highnesses arrived he received them at the palace where dinner was served to eighty guests. At the conclusion of the dinner, as wine was brought on the table, Maharaja rose and proposed the health of the King-Emperor. It was duly honoured and then Rao Bahadur Babu Sansar Chandar Sen read the following speech on behalf of His Highness:—

“Nearly thirty years have passed and gone since Your Royal Father His Majesty the King-Emperor, then the Prince of Wales paid a visit to Jaipur. My predecessor the Maharaja Ram Singh was then Maharaja of Jaipur. Now it is my good fortune to have the distinguished honour of welcoming Your Royal Highness to this city the home of my ancestors, where

I trust the strenuous efforts made to render Your Royal Highness' stay memorable will be successful. A most felicitous circumstance in connection with this occasion is the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, whom we most cordially greet. We meet here not as strangers but as friends for, when I made, what to me was that most memorable voyage across the ocean to be present at the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor I had the pleasure of making your acquaintance and I can assure Your Royal Highness that remembering the kindness and courtesy you showed me on that occasion when I was far away from my native land, I most heartily and with warmest feelings I am capable of, welcome you here.

I am sorry to say that owing to the failure of rains this year there is distress in Jaipur, so that much to my regret, Your Royal Highness' reception has not been on such a scale, as I most earnestly desired it should be, and such as I deemed worthy of the occasion. However, I am confident Your Royal Highness understands the circumstances and believes that my loyalty and ardent devotion to the throne are not to be measured by any outward display. When His Majesty the King-Emperor was here nearly thirty years ago he had the foundation stone of what is now the Albert Hall built in memory of that visit. I am extremely desirous that in like manner there should be some permanent memorial of Your Royal Highness' visit on this occasion. In pondering over the matter I came to the conclusion that no more fitting record of Your Royal Highness' visit or one more pleasing to yourself could be made than that I now venture to propose. I doubt not your Royal Highness knows that in 1899 a fund named "The Indian Peoples' Famine Fund," was established. The interest of this fund

is available for the relief of those who may be suffering from famine in any part of India. I intend with gracious permission of Your Royal Highness, to add to that fund the sum of three lakhs of rupees, and the Maharani in memory of the visit of Her Royal Highness, who is the first Princess of Wales who came to India begs permission to supplement this by giving a sum equal to that which she gave to this fund at the time of the Coronation ceremonies at Delhi, viz, one lakh of rupees. These four lakhs of rupees we intend, shall be a memorial of Your Royal Highness' visit to Jaipur.

I am glad that the arrangements made for the tiger shoot have been successful, and that Your Royal Highness has bagged a tiger which will remain a trophy of the event. His Majesty the King when he came to Jaipur killed his first tiger here, and I consider it a most happy coincidence that Your Royal Highness has this day also killed your first tiger since coming to India. I do not wish to detain you longer, but I may be allowed before closing to wish Your Royal Highness much pleasure and enjoyment on this Indian tour. I am sure your presence amongst us will knit us more closely to the throne if that were possible and I am sure your interest in this important part of the Empire will greatly be enhanced. Ladies and gentlemen I invite you to drink the health of my illustrious guests, Their Royal Highnesses, the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Reply of His Royal Highness.

"The Princess of Wales and I are sincerely touched by the feeling words in which the Highness has proposed our health and we are grateful to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have responded to this toast. Happily we can claim Your Highness as an old friend, for in all the

brilliant company which assembled in London to take part in the Coronation of the King-Emperor there was no more striking or respected personality than that of the Maharaja of Jaipur. His retinue on that occasion for His Highness travelled to England with all the circumstances of a Rajput Chief and the observances of a great Hindu prepared us in some measure for the feudal splendours, which we see around us in this exquisite capital, but we had no idea of Jaipur itself, its perfect city and the well-ordered administration of the state. We have most unfortunately arrived in Your Highness' country when your people are threatened with scarcity, but the Chief, who with noble munificence founded the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund, may well be trusted to see that every measure shall be taken to alleviate the wants of his own subjects, and we have listened with feelings of deepest satisfaction to Your Highness' announcement that you and the Maharani intend to commemorate our visit to Jaipur by respectively presenting three lakhs and one lakh of rupees to the Indian Peoples' Famine Fund. We are greatly touched by this fresh proof of Your Highness' generosity and your sympathy with those in distress. Believe me that no building indeed, no form of memorial of our visit could be more acceptable to us than this addition to the Funds of the great national work of mercy of which you yourself were the founder. I was much interested yesterday in seeing the Imperial Service Transport Corps which is maintained by you in so efficient a condition, primarily for the defence of India. I rejoice to think that corps has been able to win laurels not only in military campaigns but also in the strenuous war which Your Highness wages against famine. The hospitality of the Rajputs is proverbial and we shall carry away with us the happier recollection of our stay in Jaipur,

and I shall always remember with the greatest pleasure that I shot my first tiger in your forest. In conclusion I wish to convey to Your Highness the message entrusted to me by the King-Emperor who desires me to express his fervent hope that you and your state may in the future enjoy all possible blessings and prosperity. I call upon you ladies and gentlemen, to join with us in drinking the health of our friend the Maharaja of Jaipur and in wishing that he may long be spared to his subjects and to India."

Loud applause greeted the speech of His Royal Highness and the Maharaja's health was fittingly honoured. A charming informal hour was, then spent in the inner court-yard of the palace where band of native musicians and jugglers gave a performance, and Their Royal Highnesses entered into unreserved conversation with all good persons regardless of their capacity. But the centre of interest was the Prince's tiger the body of which being brought there was admired and the old sportsmen pointed out, how clearly and steadily had His Royal Highness' rifle done its work. Very pleasant it was to notice the keen pleasure of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales in the spoil of Her Royal husband's rifle; she enjoyed the telling of the story of the afternoon as much as His Royal Highness, and lent a ready ear to all who could speak with authority on the merits of the afternoon's sport.

The city, its suburbs, and the palaces were splendidly illuminated, and the *gigami* welcome already alluded to, on the Tiger fort (Nahargarh) which commands a high position on the ridge to the north-west of the city was brightly lighted. On the trees lining the broad road from the Residency to the city hung thousands of coloured lanterns glowing softly in the dusty haze. Then the city was blaze with tiny *buttis* whose

light owing to the width of the streets was even more mellow than is customary. The palace was ablaze of illumination in various ways. At 11 o'clock the Royal guests took their leave after being garlanded by the Maharaja and drove to the Residency through as graceful scenes as they had seen on coming.

Thursday, 23rd November.—In the morning Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales saw more sights in the palace enclosure and afterwards she spent some time in the city accompanied by Sir Walter Lawrence. Various people were called up to the carriage and in reply to questions they gave details of their daily life, occupations, &c. Her Royal Highness was deeply interested in all she heard and the people were delighted with her sympathizing inquiry. At the end they anxiously presented some coloured clothes and other trifling articles to be accepted by the Princess but they were politely returned. This is the way of seeing things in their original state much different from what is shown in Royal progress and places of show.

A little before noon the Prince of Wales started in a special train to Sanganer where another tiger was reported to have been. But a telegram was received in the way that only half an hour before the tiger had broken cover and moved off out of the reach of the beaters. The news was confirmed on arrival at Sanganer and His Royal Highness returned to the Residency and spent a quiet afternoon which was the more welcome as it was an English Mail-day.

It was thought that Her Royal Highness might like to visit Amber the old capital of the state but the Princess preferred to remain quietly at the Residency.

At 5-45 Maharaja paid a farewell visit to his Royal guests and at 6 o'clock the Royal train left for Bikaner, the departure being private.

The visit to Jaipur went off most successfully and every one was highly pleased with the hospitality of the Maharaja. Great credit is due to the Resident, Colonel Herbert, who took infinite trouble in all arrangements, from the state ceremonies to the sport and all were carried through to perfection without a single hitch.

Bikaner.

The visit of Their Royal Highnesses to Bikaner was already regarded for rest and relaxation rather than for ceremonial functions. The Maharaja of Bikaner being highly educated and at the same time familiar to the Prince and Princess of Wales much unlike most of the other native chiefs cares little for those formalities which Their Royal Highnesses had been tired of in their visits to Indore, Udaipur and Jaipur, yet with perfect loyalty and devotion to the Crown nothing was spared to give to the Royal guests a most enthusiastic, hearty and splendid reception.

His Highness the Maharaja in his uniform of the Imperial Service Camel Corps, Honourable the Agent to the Governor-General for Rajputana, Major Bruce, the Political Agent, European officers, select Sardars and State officials were on the platform, the Ganga Risala formed the guard of honour and the State Lancers were to serve as escort. The splendid Camel Corps was drawn in a semi-circle out of the station, and boys of the Durbar High School with flags lined the roofs.

As the special train steamed into the station and Their Royal Highnesses alighted under a royal salute, the guard of honour presented arms, the usual presentations were made and the school boys waved flags with rhymical salute. The procession was formed and route taken along the wall of the town and under the shadow of the old palace to Maharaja's new and princely abode at Lallgarh. For two miles the road was lined with state troops and the city guards. Camel which is rightly called the "ship of the desert," was most conspicuous all along the road. Besides the well known Imperial Camel Corps, camels carried the long and curiously wrought jazails (heavy guns) most of the followers of the principal Sardars were on

camels, and carriages and even luggage vans were drawn by camels — they were seen in various forms. The ceremonies of "Mizaj Pursi", the Maharaja's state visit to the Prince and the return visit of His Royal Highness were all speedily gone through at the Lallgarh palace and then Their Royal Highnesses and the Maharaja went to his country residence at Gajner about 20 miles distant. Excellent arrangements were made for the accommodation of the Royal guests both at Lallgarh and Gajner, most of them repaired to the latter and the other remained at the former.

Full three days, besides 24th, the day of arrival, were spent at Gajner, mostly in shooting, rest, and divine service on Sunday, the 26th November. The shooting on 25th for three hours from 7-50 a. m. was extraordinarily successful ; 24 guns took part many of which were driven for 15 miles. His Royal Highness bagged 207 birds and the Maharaja 109 ; the total bag amounted to 1090 imperial grouse, 24 small grouse, 15 ducks and 1 hare. A lake makes Gajner an oasis which abounds in sand grouse of which 800 were shot on the Monday morning.

On Sunday, the 26th November, Rev. Mr. Green conducted the divine service and rest of the day was spent by the Prince and Princess in rest.

On Monday evening the party returned to Bikaner and the festivities at Bikaner concluded with a splendid banquet at the new dining hall of the old palace, unfortunately, however, the Prince and Princess, acting on the advice of their medical adviser did not join the banquet but dined quietly at the Lallgarh palace, but the dinner attended by the Royal staff and numerous guests was a brilliant success. At the close of the dinner the Maharaja entered the room and after the

toast of the King-Emperor was duly honoured, spoke as follows :—

“Ladies and gentlemen :—There is nothing in this world that could possibly have given me greater pleasure than Their Royal Highnesses’ visit to my state. Therefore, when I saw the Royal train steaming into the Railway Station at Bikaner I felt that my highest ambition had been realized. I am deeply sensible of this very great honour which Their Royal Highnesses have conferred upon me, and it has not only been very much appreciated by myself and my family but also by all my people. This honour and pleasure has further been greatly enhanced by the gracious presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. His Royal Highness already knows how proud and pleased I felt when he was kind enough to tell me after the reception at the India Office in London that he proposed to do me the great honour of appointing me his A. D. C. and I have most pleasant and grateful recollections of my visit to England and of the great courtesy and kindness which I received at the hands of Their Royal Highnesses and the other members of the Royal family as well as the nobility and gentry of England. If by good fortune Their Royal Highnesses are pleased with their visit to Bikaner and have not been put to any serious inconvenience during their stay here I shall indeed feel gratified and that I have done something, however little to show my gratitude in return.

I have been considering as to what would be a suitable and at the same time a useful way of commemorating the Royal visit. We have long felt the necessity of a building on the lines of a Town hall which will be open to public for meetings, lectures, &c. If this meets with His Royal Highness’ approval I propose to add a wing on either side of this hall into which

we shall remove our Armoury and Sanserit Library, now hidden away in the fort, which would thus be thrown open to the public also. We have in anticipation already started this building which at the present moment is some 10 or 12 feet above the ground and I now beg His Royal Highness' permission to name it after him. It has been designed by that eminent architect Colonel Sir Swinton Jacob and is situated in the new Curzon Garden that are being laid out and in close proximity to the Victoria Memorial Club, which Their Royal Highnesses inspected this evening. I do not propose to take up much of your valuable time, but before proceeding further I would like to take this opportunity of assuring His Royal Highness of the steadfast and staunch loyalty of myself and my state to the British Throne. (Cheers) It is not for me to dwell upon the past services rendered by the House of Bikaner to our Sovereign in the Mutiny and in the Afghan and Sikh wars. I consider it a great privilege to have gone at the head of my regiment to China in 1900 and feel specially pleased at the thought that I was perhaps the first chief in India to have gone across the seas on active service under the British rule. Although to my great regret I was prevented from personally going out, my troops have also had the distinction of fighting for the King in Somaliland. (Applause) I greatly regret that circumstances have prevented the carrying out of the review of my troops which was to have taken place this afternoon, and I would beg that on his return to England His Royal Highness will tell His Majesty not only of our unfailing loyalty and devotion, but that he will also be pleased to assure His Majesty from us that not only I and my troops, but every man in Bikaner is ready to lay his life down for His Majesty at his command. It may perhaps not be out of place to mention here

that I have offered to further supplement our contribution to the Imperial Service Troops by an addition of half of my regiment of infantry, for which we are awaiting sanction. Ladies and Gentlemen, I now ask you to join me in drinking to the health of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and wishing them a long life and every happiness and a most enjoyable tour in India." (Loud Cheers).

The Prince's Reply.

His Royal Highness' speech was then read by the Honourable Mr. Colvin, Agent to the Governor General and was greeted with loud applause.

"I thank Your Highness most sincerely for the kind words in which you have proposed the health of the Princess of Wales and myself. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to us that we have been able to avail ourselves of your kind invitation to visit you at Bikaner. Thanks to your friendly welcome and generous hospitality you have made us feel as if we were at home. In any case the Maharaja's face is very familiar to us and our children, for, besides having had the pleasure of seeing him in England two years ago, there hangs at Marlborough House an excellent portrait of His Highness a gift to me, in the uniform of the Bikaner Camel Corps. I have been much struck by the fine soldier-like appearance of that force. We know what they have done on active service. It will give me much pleasure to tell the King-Emperor of the smart appearance of the men, most of whom wear the medals for China and Somaliland, and of the excellent condition of the camels. I shall assure His Majesty that he has every reason to be proud of Your Highness' Contribution to the Imperial Service Troops and also inform him of your further generous offer to augment it by the addition of your infantry regiment. We have

always heard of your interesting city, and how your great ancestors in time past won for themselves the proud and appropriate title of "Lords of the desert," but coming here we realize how through enterprise and artistic knowledge you have, as it were, raised from the desert a palace beautiful in its architectural design and construction and replete with every comfort which you have so hospitably placed at our disposal. The Princess and I are much gratified to learn that Your Highness proposes to commemorate our visit by erecting a library which will also contain the beautiful and historic armoury of Bikaner. We heartily approve of Your Highness' suggestion and I am proud to think that it is your wish to call it after me. You have also permitted me to see and enjoy what may fairly be described one of the wonders of Bikaner--its sport. My experience of two delightful mornings' shooting at Gajner will never be forgotten. In conclusion, I wish to deliver the message of friendship and good wishes to yourself and your state from the King-Emperor, to whom I shall gladly communicate your assurances of loyalty and devotions to his throne and person, and I ask all those present to join in drinking long life and happiness to the Maharaja of Bikaner. I did not say good-bye to him this evening, for I am glad to think that he will join my staff as Aid-de-Camp at the coming manœuvres in the north, and if any thing could further add to my debt of gratitude for all His Highness' hospitality it is the ready and considerate manner in which he has excused my attendance at this banquet in accordance with the recommendations of my medical advisers which decision I deeply regret."

The palace and its adjoining buildings as well as the city of Bikaner were splendidly illuminated during the evening and the scene was brilliant in the extreme.

The Prince of Wales intended to see the Bikaner troops on parade and to present Somaliland Medals to the officers of the Camel Corps, but as His Royal Highness had been suffering from a slight indisposition which prevented him from joining the banquet also the programme of the parade was cancelled and instead of it he drove through the city with the Maharaja with the object that the people may have another chance of seeing him.

The Maharaja's hospitality to the Royal party as well as to the visitors was of the most sumptuous kind and both the camps at Bikaner and Gajner were very admirably managed. Their Royal Highnesses left Bikaner for Lahore *via* Bhatinda junction at 10-30 p. m.

The Royal visit to Rajputana.

The curtailment of the Royal tour in Rajputana necessitated by the scarcity, has deprived many of the Rajput Chiefs of the opportunity of meeting Their Royal Highnesses to which they had eagerly looked forward. To give expression to their feelings the Agent to the Governor-General addressed the following letter to Sir Walter Lawrence :—

"Bikaner, 26th November.—Dear Sir Walter Lawrence,—Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales have now visited three of the States of Rajputana, *viz.*, Udaipur, Bikaner, and Jaipur, and the Chiefs of these states are the only ones that have had the honour of meeting Their Royal Highnesses during their tour in Rajputana. It was, as you know, arranged that the chiefs of a number of other states should come into Ajmer to be present there during Their Royal Highnesses' visit, but the partial failure of monsoon and the consequent distress which has especially affected the central and eastern portion of Rajputana has made a revision of the pro-

gramme obligatory. His Royal Highness accordingly directed, on the advice of the Government of India, that Ajmer and Bharatpur should be omitted from the programme of the Royal tour. The communication of this decision was accompanied by a gracious message of regret and sympathy to the afflicted states and districts, which did much to soften the blow. But it was nevertheless inevitable that much disappointment should be occasioned. I have received so many proofs of this from every possible direction that I feel it is my obvious duty to bring them to your notice, especially those which have reached me from the chiefs of Rajputana who were to have come into Ajmer. The citizens of Ajmer have been graciously afforded an opportunity of expressing their loyalty and sense of loss when His Royal Highness received the deputation of the Ajmer Municipality at Jaipur; the Mayo College at Ajmer, which was to have been the scene of a special ceremony has been granted the consolation of sending its Cadet Corps to Jaipur to provide part of the escort for Their Royal Highnesses at that place.

But the chiefs who were to have come into Ajmer will now, I fear, have no opportunity of being presented to Their Royal Highnesses. It was, as you know, suggested that they should be invited to come for this purpose to some other convenient place in the programme of the Royal tour, such as Agra, but after the most careful consideration this alternation also has, of necessity, been abandoned. In reply to my letters informing them of this decision, the chiefs have sent me messages, and in some cases *khairats* to the address of His Royal Highness in which they give expression to their great sorrow and disappointment to not having been able to testify their loyalty and devotion in person. These messages and *khairats* I now beg

to forward to you with this letter. No one can regret more than myself the misfortune which has deprived them of the honour to which they had looked forward with such joyful anticipation; and I feel that the least I can do is to forward these messages in the hope that they will be accepted by His Royal Highness.

I venture also to mention the case of the Tazimi Istimrars of Ajmer who would have been presented to His Royal Highness at Ajmer, had the the visit to that place not been abandoned. I attach a list showing the names of the chiefs in question. His Highness the (minor) Maharaja of Bharatpur is not included as he was to be visited in his own state; nor does the list include H. H. the Maharaja of Kishangarh, nor H. H. the Maharaj Rana of Dholpur since it was arranged that these two chiefs instead of coming to Ajmer, should be present with the Imperial Cadet Corps during His Royal Highness' visit to Calcutta next month; and it is hoped that this plan will be carried out.

Yours sincerely,
(Sd.) E. G. COLVIN.

To Sir Walter Lawrence, K. C. I., Chief of the staff of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales."

H. H. the Maharaja of Jodhpur (*kharita* enclosed)

" " Bundi " "

" " Kota

" " Karouli (*kharita* enclosed)

H. H. the Maharawal of Jaisalmer

" Maharaja of Alwar

" Nawab of Tonk (*kharita* enclosed)

" Maharao of Sirohi "

" Maharawal of Dungarpur

H. H. the Raj Rana of Jhalawar (*kharita* enclosed)

The Raja Dhiraj of Shahpura

His Royal Highness was pleased to acknowledge this communication with the following letter in his own hand.

"Prince of Wales' Camp, India, 27th November 1905.—

Dear Mr. Colvin,—Sir Walter Lawrence has made known to me the contents of your letter of the 26th instant and has handed me the *kharitas* and other communications which you have received from the eleven chiefs of Rajputana, with whom unfortunately, owing to the circumstances recounted in your letter, I have been unable to exchange visits. Pray assure them how greatly the Princess and I regret that we could not carry out our original wish to see them at Ajmer, and failing that at Agra. Tell them how heartily we reciprocate the feelings in their message. At the same time I will ask you to send them the portraits of myself which I had hoped to hand to them personally. We were equally sorry that our visit to Bharatpur had been abandoned. Will you also take the earliest opportunity of expressing to the Tazimi Istamrardars of Ajmer, how disappointed I am to have been unable to make their acquaintance I am glad that we shall have the pleasure of seeing the Chiefs of Dholpur and Kishangarh at Calcutta.

Believe me,—Sincerely yours,

(Sd.) GEORGE P.

THE HON'BLE MR. E. COLVIN,
Agent to the Governor-General, Rajputana.

Lahore.

The Royal train arrived at the Railway Station on the 28th November at 3 p. m. Sir Charles Rivaz, the Lieutenant Governor Sir Bindon Blood, Lieutenant General of the Punjab Command, the Chief Judge of the Chief Court, the Lord Bishop of Lahore, and all leading Civil and Military Officers in full dress were on the platform. As the guns of salute were fired Their Royal Highnesses alighted from the carriage ; the Lieutenant-Governor presented General Blood and then the former all Civil and the latter all Military Officers. The Guard of Honour furnished by the West Yorkshire Regiment and the North-West Railway Volunteers presented arms and His Royal Highness spent a short time in inspecting them. The Prince and Princess with Sir Walter Lawrence occupied the first carriage and the suite and staff were in the others ; Sir Charles Rivaz went directly to the Government House ; the 12th Lancers, and the Punjab Light Horse furnished the escort and the cavalcade proceeded with an easy trot. The streets in Lahore City are very narrow ; therefore the route taken was through the Lauda Bazar and Circular Road to the Fort parade ground which was reached by passing the Delhi Gate and the Yakki Gate and at which the Punjab chiefs were encamped in the following order :—Suket, Chamba, Faridkot, Maler Kotla, Mundi, Kapurthala, Nabha, Jhind, Bhawalpur and Patiala.

The crowd was very dense near the Railway Station and all along the road and at once gave most hearty welcome as the Prince and Princess advanced. The school boys clad in different colours cheered with frantic joy and waved their tiny flags giving an enthusiastic greeting that was delightful to hear. There were mottos such as "Work and Worship,"

"Love, Labour, and Loyalty," which with hundred others conveyed the wishes of long life and happiness to the King, Prince, and Princess. Flags, bannarets, and streamers of every colour danced in the sun-light or flickered in the shade and beneath them in a never ending line stretched the long crowds. On arrival at the chief's camp the trot was slowed down to walk as the ceremony of receiving and acknowledging welcome of these most loyal feudatories had to be performed. Each had a detachment drawn up mostly of the Imperial Service Troops and a royal salute was given in turn as the royal carriage passed, the National Anthem being at the same time played. In front of each of the camp gates sat a chief in his state carriage with elephants and led horses splendidly caparisoned and adding still more glitter and brightness to the scene. The spectacle was much effective as the Prince returned the salutes of chiefs, it was evident how instantly interested His Royal Highness was in this his first sight of the fighting races of the Punjab.

The procession broke once more into a trot as the camp was left behind and passing the Taksali Gate, Anar Kali gardens were reached. Here a guard of the 1st Punjab Rifle Volunteers presented arms and the procession came to a halt. Their Royal Highnesses left the carriage and the Municipal address of welcome was presented to them. A stand for the general public and another for the *parda ladies* had been erected and this civil function was successful in every detail. The Prince in replying the address said :—

"Gentlemen,—The Princess and myself thank you most sincerely for the frank and generous welcome that you have given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. Your allusion

to the calamities which have befallen you is typical of a country of brave strong men, and grieved as the Princess and I are that Punjab should be afflicted by earthquake and scarcity, it is some consolation to think that these disasters do tend to bring the people and the official classes closer together. It interests me everywhere to realise the great changes that have taken place since my dear father visited India. Perhaps in no part of the Empire are these changes more marked than in the Punjab. Railways have greatly altered the conditions of your province, but you have justly selected irrigation as the most noteworthy of the agencies of change. Until quite recently I had no idea of the boldness and magnitude of the great schemes which are rapidly adding new districts to the Punjab. All honour to the Engineers of the Irrigation Department who have devised these splendid works but we may be thankful too that in this fine country the people are ready to move their homes to the new lands. I am glad that your town shares in the general prosperity of the Province. I trust that it will continue and increase. We shall in a short time have an opportunity of seeing the men who have won for the Punjab the name of "the sword hand of India." Lahore has reason to be proud of being the capital of such a nursery of devoted and loyal soldiers. We are both of us profoundly conscious of the importance of the concluding sentence of your address. The King-Emperor to whom it will be my pleasure to communicate your loyal assurances, will rejoice to receive your testimony that the people are happy and contented and will be touched by your eloquent expressions of love and attachment to His Majesty and to the late Queen Empress."

The Punjab Association, then, presented garlands and the procession again moved forward by the upper Mall to Govern-

ment House where Their Royal Highnesses stayed and the suite and staff in the camp close by.

At night the Lieutenant Governor gave a state banquet and after that His Royal Highness held a reception at the Montgomery Hall. But the provincial durbaris were presented to the Prince first of all in the Lawrence Hall, where the arrival of His Royal Highness was announced by a fanfare sounded by the trumpets of the 12th (of Prince of Wales') Royal Lancers a guard of honour being also in attendance. The durbaris passed one by one into Montgomery Hall after presenting their *nazars* of one gold mohar each which was touched and remitted by the Prince, His Royal Highness accompanied by Sir Charles Rivaz and their staffs proceeded to that Hall with full state dignity the National Anthem playing. A most distinguished company had assembled and the Hall was ablaze with Military and Civil uniforms while the magnificent dresses and jewels of the seven chiefs present added lustre to the gathering. The presentation of the chiefs then followed, the young Maharaja of Patiala, the Rajas of Jhind, Kapurthala Mandi, Chanba, and Suket, the Kunwar Sir Ranbir Singh of Patiala, Sahibzada Jafar Ali Khan of Maler Kotla, and the Volubers of the Patiala Regency Council were all presented. Their Royanant-Governor presented them in order of precedence of ruling chiefs or heads of houses were seated on general public and and His Royal Highness on the dais and the ed and this civil function he rear. The native officers on duty Prince in replying the address he hilts of their swords in token them. The grand old chief

"Gentlemen,—The Princess and her attend was missed with sincerely for the frank and generous welcome His Royal High-given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. Dorsing with

various members of the assembly and not overlooking the claims of the durbaris to a few moments' kindly talk. Shortly before the Prince left for the Government House.

Wednesday, the 29th November.—The first item of this day's programme for His Royal Highness was to visit in the morning the Lahore Fort which had been spotlessly swept and garnished and the guard and artillery were waiting to receive the Prince, but in view of the pressure of engagements the visit had to be wisely given up. The first great ceremonies, therefore, were the visits of the Punjab chiefs to the Prince at the Government House between 11 and 1; out of 10 chiefs whose camps represented the Punjab aristocracy, the Raja of Faridkot had not been able to come to Lahore, His Royal Highness had to receive 9 chiefs and about a quarter of an hour was allotted to each. The Sikh States of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha and Kapurthala, owing to their staunch fidelity testified in the trying period of 1857 and on many subsequent occasions are rightly called the swordhand of the Imperial Government. The whole wealth and power of Patiala, the premier state of the Punjab as it is, had been placed at the disposal of the Honourable Company by the late Maharaja Narendr Sing; Maharaja Sarup Sing of Jhind was the first to march with his troops to the ridge and the 3 of the with European officers in attacking the rebels. Their most eminent living Sikh Chief, aged 62, was Their Royal Maharaja of Nabha, whose name is ~~not~~ ^{well} known. He did however, before loyalty, while in prime of youth, enjoyment of last night's escorted to the ridge the three hand painted programmes Delhi; and the Maharaol Holeday. The bulk of the arrangement is greatly given ~~up~~ ^{up} upon Captain Irvine and a graceful European recognition of his efforts was his fitting reward.

These chiefs came to visit His Royal Highness one after the other beginning from Patiala and ending with Suket at the inverse order of their encampment on the fort parade ground as shown above. The ceremonials were the same in the visit of every chief; the Guard of Honour at the Government House presented arms, salute was fired, the number of guns altogether amounting to 114, the Chief Secretary to the Punjab Government conducted the chief to the Prince who himself advanced half way from dais and taking the chief with him placed him on his right, then the Sardars or attendants on the chief were seated by the Secretary; the chief presented *nazar* which the Prince touched and remitted, the chief, then presented the sardars, some polite words were then exchanged between the Prince and chief, *attar* and *pan* were served to the chief by the Prince himself and to the sardars by the members of the staff. The chief then took leave and departed with the repetition of the same ceremonies.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales visited the Museum and Lady Aitchison Hospital which is doing excellent work in connection with the Lady Dufferin Association. The Prince however did not go to the Hospital though the visit was included in the programme. By spending a restful time Their Royal Highness shook off the slight indisposition which address of wealth Bikaner. Late in the afternoon however he general public and the general Beatson. There was a grand and ed and this civil function in the Shalamar gardens but the Prince Prince in replying the address

"Gentlemen,—The Princess and I—Again this morning the sincerely for the frank and generous welcome we have given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. — them return

visits. Return visit is considered a very great honour, for it distinguishes the chiefs that are entitled to it from those that are not, and the chiefs of Patiala, Bhawalpur, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala and Mandi must be really proud for the distinction being given to them over their brother chiefs. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Sir Walter Lawrence and Mr. Drack, the Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab and the cortege was escorted by the 12th Lancers. With the object of doing every honour to their distinguished visitors the chiefs housed themselves on a lordly scale and arranged every thing sumptuously with oriental magnificence. The chiefs and their sardars wore brilliant dresses and while their servants were in smartest uniforms. All the chiefs were visited in a little longer than an hour ; each visit was, therefore necessarily a short one ; but His Royal Highness was highly satisfied and delighted with the reception by every chief. The chiefs on the other hand were highly gratified and entertained most pleasant impressions as much for the gracious manner of Prince as for the honour of the visits themselves.

From the chiefs' camp His Royal Highness entered the fort close by and inspected the historical buildings including Shish Mahal built by Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb and also armoury. The view of the fine architecture in the ^{city} of the commanding height of the fort, induced His ^{Highness} to drive through the city though it was ^{very} hot. Their Royal Highnesses were immensely pleased ^{by} did however, before the city and the most ^{enjoyment} of last night's the crowded streets, ^{house} the hand painted programmes

In the afternoon of Holeyday. The bulk of the arrangement members fell upon Captain Irvine and a graceful College for his efforts was his fitting reward.

cadets and the Prince while inspecting the rooms spoke to many of them.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales, accompanied by Sir Charles Rivaz and some members of the suite visited the Mayo School of Arts and the Museum. The Principal and Curator showed her every thing in the two institutions, the museum was closely examined and Her Royal Highness was greatly pleased with this visit. Lady Rivaz, then gave a parda party at the Government House in which between 40 and 50 respectable native ladies had the honour of being presented to Her Royal Highness, and it was a pleasant and successful gathering.

At night there was a ball in the Montgomery and Lawrence Halls the rooms of which had been fully re-painted and re-decorated. The Royal party arrived at 10, Sir Charles Rivaz, Sir Bindon Blood and Sir W. O. Clarke conducted them to the hall rooms, while the National Anthem was playing. A programme of 21 dances was gone through, the Prince danced with Lady Blood and the Princess with Sir Charles Rivaz. The other members of the set were Lady Shaftesbury, Lady Clarke, Lady Violet Crawley, Lady Grizel Hamilton, the Hon'ble Mrs. Prince of Wales, Mrs. Reid, Sir Lewis Tupper, Major General Walpole, and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson. The Prince and Princess dined at 1-15 to Their Royal Highnesses, suite and general public and then to the ball. The ball was in every respect successful and this civil function was a great success.

The Prince in replying the address of the review, this morning, of the "Gentlemen,—The Princess and the chiefs concentrated sincerely for the frank and generous welcome of importance given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. Lahore, Jaipur

and Bikaner. This was a variety of the following different Corps of the Punjab States, that amounting to 4718 formed a handsome contribution to the whole Indian Imperial Service Troops between 18,000 and 19,000.

Name of State.	Name of Corps.	Authorised strength.	ON PARADE.		Name of Commander.
			Officers	Men	
Patiala	Rajendr Lancers	600	22	500	Colonel Nand Sing
... ..	... ..	200	5	163	Rajkumar Bir Bikram Sing, C. I. E.
... ..	... ..	175	5	163	Colonel Asaf Ali Khan, C. I. E.
... ..	... ..	175	5	163	Colonel Harnam Sing
... ..	Rajendr Sikh Infantry	600	15	485	" Sude Sing
... ..	2nd Sikh Hindu and Musalman.	600	17	480	" Ramzan Khan
... ..	Infantry 5, Company Sikh, 1 Hindu.	600	15	485	" Jornar Sing
... ..	Infantry 4, Company Sikhs, 1 Hindu 1 Musalman.	600	14	486	" Gurbuksh Sing
... ..	Infantry 5, Company 1 Musalman.	600	15	480	" Narayan Sing
... ..	... ..	{ Men 161 } { Camels 150 } { Trans 907 } { Men 407 }	4	110	
...	
... ..	... ..	4,718	117	3510	

of the
of the
Their Royal
did however, before
enjoyment of last night's
the hand painted programmes
9th Holeyday. The bulk of the arrange-
upon Captain Irvine and a graceful
of his efforts was his fitting reward.

The parade was at Mian Mir, where His Royal Highness with suite and staff arrived at 10 o'clock, saw the splendid body of men march past and found the efficiency of each of these corps on a high level. The Chiefs of Patiala, Nabha, Jhind, Kapurthala and Maler Kotla were besides the Commanders at the head of their respective troops.

There has been an excellent staff of inspecting officers headed by Major General Beatson selected not only for Military qualifications but also for tact, judgment and acquaintance with the native soldiers. Major General Beatson is now on special duty as Military Secretary to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the following other officers were present in connection with the Imperial Service Troops.

Colonel Drummond, Offg. Inspector General.

Major Twining, R. E., Inspector of I. S. Sappers.

Major J. F. Rose, Inspector of Kashmir Infantry.

Captain Craik, Inspecting Officer, Punjab States and Ram-
pura cavalry.

Captain Brown, 47 Sikhs, Asstt. Inspecting Officer, Punjab Imperial Service Infantry.

Captain Buist and Captain Bogle both of Guides.

Prince A. A. G. for Musketry and Asstt. Inspecting Officer
 include Punjab Infantry.

His conclusion of the parade the Prince with his staff address of welcome. The Prince then rode over to the troops and spoke:—

general public and I rode over to the troops and spoke:—
 ed and this civil function—
 Prince in replying the address—
 ed with the Imperial Service, to

"Gentlemen,—The Princess and I ^{As the} day. The soldierly bearing sincerely for the frank and generous welcome ^{the} out of the horses given us in this famous capital of the Punjab. ^{the} carried out

with admirable precision. The gallop past was exceptionally good and I congratulate the Regiment on its riding."

His Royal Highness then turned to the 5 chiefs who having led their troops past His Royal Highness had remained in attendance upon him and said:—"I was indeed gratified to see you at the head of your Imperial Service Troops and it will afford me greatest pleasure on my return to England to inform His Majesty how you have led your fine regiments past me to-day and of the very efficient condition of the troops maintained by you as a valuable auxiliary to our native army whenever His Majesty may call for their service."

The officer's call was then sounded and the Commandants rode up, Colonel Drummond interpreted His Royal Highness' speech to them and then addressing the Prince, said:—"I thank Your Royal Highness in the name of the Commandants, Officers and men of the Punjab Imperial Service Troops. They will ever remember this day with feelings of deepest gratitude and pride."

In the afternoon there was a delightful garden party in the grounds of Government House, where Lady Rivaz was "at Home." It was a large and brilliant gathering of Lahore society and the native chiefs with their Sardars. The Prince of Wales moved freely about conversing with the guests of the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Rivaz.

There was a quiet dinner at night and then Their Royal Highnesses departed for Peshawar. They did however, before leaving Lahore, express their great enjoyment of last night's ball, and accepted with pleasure the hand printed programmes and menus done by Colonel Holeday. The bulk of the arrangements for the ball fell upon Captain Irvine and a graceful personal appreciation of his efforts was his fitting reward.

Peshawar.

The Royal train entered the station at 10 a. m. on Saturday, the 2nd December; the Honourable Colonel Deane, with Lieutenant General Sir Edmond Barrow, Commanding the Peshawar Division, their staff, the principal civil officers, Brigadier-General Willcocks of the Nowshera Brigade, and considerable number of ladies and gentlemen were on the platform to receive Their Royal Highnesses; the Guard of Honour was furnished by the Gordon Highlanders, and the troops and police were on duty about the station. After the usual presentation and introductions the Prince and Princess with Colonel Deane and a few members of their staff proceeded in carriages to the Ghor Khattri to receive the address of welcome, escorted by the 21st Cavalry, the Daly's Horse. The troops that lined the route throughout were the Gordon Highlanders, the Black Watch and the 37th Dogras. On passing the Edward's gate the narrow street with steepy ascent did not admit of the gathering of crowds along the road which was lined only by the troops, but this rather afforded an advantage to the people as they sat in open shops, balconies, windows and on roofs and got an uninterrupted view of the procession. The street was adorned with flags, banners, triumphal arches, and mottos of welcome; and phulkaris, embroidered soznis, and the celebrated wax-cloths were hung in profusion on every house and shop. Peshawar unlike the other cities of India has a mixed population, and as a precautionary measure the great crowds assembled on this occasion had to be handled in a special manner. The Pathans predominated but among them besides ordinary Peshawris tribal visitors from Kabul and Central Asia were stalwart and free stepping men, rude in their attire and picturesquely wild

in their bearing ; frontier experts were required to say who and what they were and therefore some 160 police had been drafted for the purpose. Peshawar has an evil name for turbulence and treacherous attacks when all seems quiet, and the Pathans for the most part are unquestionably careless of the common amenities of life ; the troops stretched on without a break, the soldiers standing with fixed bayonets, still highlanders and Dogras had to move to keep order. The Peshawaris proper were proudly loyal, for the Royalty came within the city bounds for the first time and they did honour to it in all sincerity. The Pathan is not demonstrative, but he has a warmth of feeling in his own impulsive way, and this occasion moved him to give that salam which means much when given in earnest.

Their Royal Highnesses entered Ghor Khattri and there beneath the *shamiana* was gathering of the Provincial and District Darbaris including the Municipal Commissioners who all rose to welcome the Prince and Princess as they were conducted to the dais by Colonel Deane. Among the Darbaris were many retired native officers, some wearing medals that showed they had shared in the stubborn fighting of the the mutiny, had been in many frontier expeditions, had marched with Lord Roberts from Kabul to Kandhar and had even seen service in Abyssinia and China, wearing the uniform of their old regiments. They had journeyed from long distances to see the Shahzada and they were proud of sitting in Darbar before him. They had served and were enjoying their pension,, their fighting days were over, but their loyalty burned as brightly as it was in prime of manhood and they were in active service. Some of them might say that the generals who knew and trusted them have passed and gone,

but none the less they have the memory of their old leaders to help and sustain them in their later days.

The address presented by the Provincial and District Darbaris of Peshawar at Ghor Khattri, enclosed in a beautiful silver casket exactly representing the Victoria Memorial Hall, an admirably proportioned and singularly designed building, was read by Babu Abdul Gafur Khan, Divisional Judge.

"We, the representatives of the North West Frontier Province, and Members of the Peshawar Municipal Committee, offer a dutiful and heartfelt welcome to Your Royal Highnesses. This is the first occasion on which we have been accorded the supreme privilege of welcoming the Heir to the Throne of the British Empire, accompanied by his most gracious and Royal Lady. Though we cannot compare in opulence and state with many provinces which will be honoured with the presence of Your Royal Highnesses in your progress through the Indian Empire, we yield to none in constant and profound devotion. We welcome Your Royal Highnesses's auspicious visit to the Khaibar, before which this historic city has stood sentinel for years and through which the past kings and conquerors have advanced bringing cattle and plunder in their train, where now under the beneficent protection of the King-Emperor dangers from without and disturbance from within have given place to security and order, tranquility and rest. We greatly rejoice that the coming of Your Royal Highnesses assures to us and our descendants the abiding continuance of those innumerable blessings which we now enjoy under the just and benign rule of the King-Emperor, for whose long life and prosperity our prayers are daily offered."

The address closed with an expression of hope that the

Prince and Princess will look back to their visit to Peshawar with pleasure and gratification.

The Reply.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales then rose and said :—

“GENTLEMEN.—I thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for the sincere and frank words with which you welcome us to the North Western Frontier Province. I shall communicate your loyal and grateful assurances to my dear father the King-Emperor. It was one of the regrets of his Indian visit that he was unable to see Peshawar, but thirty years ago there was no railway to your interesting and important city. There have been many other changes in the country across the Indus since my father visited India, and I am rejoiced to learn that these changes have tended towards your happiness and prosperity. Security and order are blessings for which we may all be thankful and I have little fear that in this free, hardy country tranquility and rest will impair manly qualities of the Pathan. The Princess and I fervently pray that the peace which you now enjoy may long continue. You are the wardens of the passes, and far across the sea the British people watch you with sympathy and confidence.”

The presentation of the Darbaris followed the address and its reply and the first three trans-frontier chiefs with whose small states there have been varied relations in the past ten years were the Mehtar of Chitral, the Khan of Dir, and the Khan of Nawagai.

First the young Mehtar of Chitral who ascended a thorny throne in 1895 and was a refugee in the fort during the stubborn siege that followed, a gentle kindly youth passed and offered the tribute which was touched and remitted. Followed

the Khan of Dir, a fine-spirited figure whose duty it is to keep open the road to Chitral and the bridge over the Swat. Then the Nawab of Nawagai, recent foe of Dir, with whom he has a still unsettled feud for the possession of Ghandol, one of many troublesome legacies that stormy petrel Umra Khan left on the frontier appeared before the Prince.

Lastly came other Durbaris of lesser rank, ex-Native Officers, Municipal Commissioners, Extra Assistant Commissioners and one or two native merchants. Those entitled to present Nazar did so and the old native officers tendered their sword hilt, which the Prince touched, this customary ceremony of offering the sword being as always a simple but expressive one.

The proceedings coming to an end, Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Colonel Deane walked down the avenue to the entrance gate and ascended to the roof of the Ghor Khattri. There they obtained a good view of the city and neighbouring country, and could realise to some extent what the Peshawar valley with its encircling hills is like though the view was somewhat limited owing to the haze.

Their Royal Highnesses re-entered their carriage and under the escort of 21st Cavalry drove back through the Edward's gate to the Government House. The crowds made obeisance all along the route and thousands swarmed into streets as the troops marched off.

In the afternoon a garden party was given at Government House by Colonel and Mrs. Deane and all Peshawar society assembling, together with the leading native gentlemen and the Provincial Durbaris. The bands of the Black Watch and Gordon Highlanders were in attendance and the massed pipers played in spirited airs which were greatly enjoyed. Their Royal Highnesses had a number of ladies and gentle-

men presented to them, and the Durbaris were honoured with a share of Royal attention to their obvious gratification.

In the evening Their Royal Highnesses had a drive round the cantonment; first they went to the Women's Hospital where the Princess alighted, thence to the Men's Hospital which was visited by the Prince, and afterwards together to the Black Watch Mess to tea and to the principal sights of the cantonment.

Sunday, 3rd December 1905.—Their Royal Highnesses and suite attended Divine service in the church this morning. In the afternoon the Prince accompanied by General Barrow, Commanding the Peshawar Division, drove through Cantonments. The 21st Cavalry furnished a travelling escort and the roads were kept by the police. The station is well wooded and the compounds are neatly kept, but Peshawar was without season of roses when it blossoms into one beautiful garden.

Monday, 4th December 1905.—This day Their Royal Highnesses made a successful trip to the Khyber Pass. Accompanied by Lady Shaftesbury, most of the members of the staff Colonel Dean, Chief Commissioner of the Frontier Province, and Mr. Humphreys, his Private Secretary, they drove to the Railway Station where Royal train was drawn up. Jamrud was reached at 9 o'clock, Wilde's Rifles furnishing a guard there, Mr. Roos Kepple, Political Officer, in Khybar was in waiting at Jamrud; and the Royal party at once entered their carriages for the drive to Landi Kotal, their escort being thirty sowars of the Khyber Rifles under Lieutt. Mupratt and a native officer.

A change was suddenly visible to the eyes that peace and tranquility of British India had been left and the wild, fierce

turbulent border land was entered into. The road was closely guarded by the Khybar Rifles, posted at few yards' intervals. Smart soldier-like fellows, they were with pleasant intelligent faces, presenting arms with the steadiness and precision of veteran linesmen. The road soon left the plain and began to climb the hills in snakey curves. The hills are bare and unimposing, slightly spotted with little bushes as if their brown skin had broken into an eruption. Save a couple of deserted villages with low watch towers which are the hall marks of the frontier the country is absolutely unpopulated ; yet every one knows that these bare brown hills are the houses of innumerable Afghans who come down from the north to escape the rigours of winter. That in the villages over the serrated peaks dwell the fractious tribesmen where the blood feud is of daily occurrence and few men's lives are safe beyond the protection of their own watch towers. The road was deserted because the order had gone to the villages not to approach within three miles of the road while the Shahzada was going through under the penalty of being shot at sight, and on every peak and hill top far and near from the road were posted eagle-eyed Khyber Riflemen with Martinis ready to enforce the order. After climbing steadily for an hour or more the scene changed ; the road debouched on to a great amphitheatre, ringed with low peaks at the far end of which could be discerned the famous fort of Ali Masjid dominating the situation. There a temporary halt was called in order to change horses and it was welcomed because it provided an opportunity of more closely examining a fertallice which has played so big a part in frontier history. It is a sturdy little structure of brick scientifically laid out with every form of cover the soldier can desire and as it is kept amply provisioned and garrisoned it should

prove a tougher nut than any frontier tribe can crack. From Ali Masjid the road passes through the finest as it has been made in defiles by blasting out the living rock. The beetling crags tower upwards for hundreds of feet and the bed of the old torrent lies hundreds of feet below. The air was chilly at noon. This is the Khybar as one had imagined it the Khybar of Sinister Memory. There was no relaxing of precautions the vigilant warden rifle in hand was every where and the sturly little brick posts recently added to the defence of the road were at frequent intervals. The scene changed soon again from the defiles to a series of long open valleys, and signs of population were more apparent everywhere, by patches of close cultivation and continuous villages. At the head of one of these valleys stands the little fort of Landi Kotal and the Royal carriage drew up before the gateway over which flew the brave Union Jack four miles from Afghanistan. Very important in India Landi Kotal is unpretentious with a modest wall plentifully loop-holed and with its low position commanded by every one of the neighbouring hills. It is not designed as a defence against artillery but with defences remodelled after 1897 it is admirably calculated to resist any assault. Their Royal Highnesses spent some time in examining the geography of the valley and defences of the fort before lunching. Except for the presence of the frontier guards and posts there was absolutely nothing to indicate that fifty yards beyond the margin of the road every man carries his life in his hands and is never safe beyond the protection of his walls. Fourteen hundred Khybar Riflemen and thousands of village piquets entirely composed the people of the country were posted on the route. The escort, the guard, the piquets were Afridis and their kinsmen without a British sabre except the

handful of the officers to the force. Colonel Deane recently described the new frontier policy as one of confidence; and there could have been no greater mark of confidence than this. Splendidly have Colonel Deane and Major Roos Kepple gauged the fine men they handle so well.

After being photographed the Royal party started back for Jamrud at 2 p. m. At Ali Masjid the Afridi Maliks were waiting to give their welcome to the Prince and Princess. They were, Khan Bahadur Yar Mohamad, chief of the Malikdin Khel, Malik Zaman Khan of Rajgal, chief of the Kuki Khel, Malik Sher Mohamad Khan of Bara, head of the powerful Sipah clan, Malik Abdul Jabbar Khan and Nur Mohamad Khan, Joint representatives of the Zukka Khel, Malik Amal Din, Mehraham and Inza Khan, Joint headmen of the Kam-bur Khel, Malik Hafiz Samandar Khan and Azam Khan, Joint headmen of the Kamrai or Kamor Khel. These ten Maliks control together a fighting force of some 25,000 men which shows the power of the Afridis is still great even after the events of 1897.

The headmen were very pleased with the kindness shown them by the Prince in return for their greeting. "Sir, O Mal" which means by interpretation that their heads and property are at his disposal. Blind old Hafiz Samandar of the Kamrai clan was deeply touched. "Though I am blind" he said, "I cannot touch my King's hand," and he bowed over it. Yet another said, "we are poor people and we live in a poor country, but the land will blossom like the rose now that it has been trodden by the footsteps of the King." Each Malik brought two sheep and twigs of honey as their offering. These were their *nazars* and far more eloquent than the goldmohars which are touched and remitted in Durbar. The Prince and

Princess accepted the honey. Salutations were exchanged and then the carriages once more moved on, leaving behind the pleasant memories among the Afridi leaders who had been honoured under the shadow of Ali Masjid. The journey to Jamrud and Peshawar was without any incident. The Prince requested Major Roos Keppel to convey his thanks to the officers and men of the Khybar Rifle and expressed his high appreciation of their soldierly bearing and appearance. The visit to Landi Kotal was a complete success, and no more interesting day is likely to be spent by Their Royal Highnesses during the whole of their tour. To-night they leave for Rawalpindi Manœuvres. Colonel Deane must be well satisfied with the manner in which everything has proceeded here and the Royal party must appreciate the reception which they have had.

Rawalpindi.

Their Royal Highnesses travelled by Railway for the short distance between Peshawar and Hasan Abdal during the night and were received at the latter station on the morning of the 5th December 1905 by His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief and his staff. The Prince of Wales then rode out to the manœuvring ground and Her Royal Highness the Princess and Lady Shaftesbury proceeded on superbly handsome and of richest trappings elephants provided by the Maharaja of Kashmir. The Royal party took up their position on a mound to the north east of village Losar, three or four miles from Lord Kitchener's small camp at Kala-ka-Sarai.

Though it is difficult to form a complete idea of the manœuvres without a detailed map of them, but it may be possible in a few sentences broadly to show the principle underlying these great operations. It is pre-supposed that two kingdoms exist one to the north and the other to the south of Rawalpindi and they have been bickering for sometime and preparing for war. The northern kingdom, being ready first suddenly declares war and throwing its arm commanded by Sir Archibald Hunter across the Indus, makes a rapid advance on Rawalpindi in the hope of capturing that great arsenal. The southern army commanded by Sir Alfred Gaselee, being in danger of having its communication with Pindi cut, hurries forward to hold the Margalla Hills; which command the approach to the town, pending the arrival of the large re-inforcements that are being pushed up from the Jhelam and Lahore. The Northern Army at this time numbers 30,000 men, and the Southern Army 24,250 the whole amounting to nearly

55,000 fighting men, the pick of India's fighting forces. This is the general idea of the manœuvres.

Out of this arose the special idea of the first day's movements. The object of the northern force is to capture Rawalpindi before the reinforcements from Jhelam and Lahore appear on the scene ; accordingly the cavalry division begins to arrive at Burhan, six miles to the west of Hasan Abdal at 7 a. m. on the 5th and the Infantry division four hours later. It is known in advance that the enemies' cavalry is in the valley of the Haro river between Hasan Abdal and Kala-ka-Sarai. Of the southern force the cavalry division having moved out of Rawalpindi on the 4th has reached the Haro river and are holding a line at 6 a. m. on the 5th southwest of the Margalla range. The pass of that name is watched by one regiment of cavalry, detached for that purpose. The remainder of the South Army at that hour are still encamped at Rawalpindi, but ready to move at once to the Pass.

Twelve Cavalry regiments and the four batteries of horse artillery joined in combat in the operations of the morning and they were pretty evenly distributed between General Locke Elliot of the Northern Army and General Haig who commanded the Southern Cavalry. But with an equality of force the task ascribed to General Locke Elliot was incomparably the harder ; indeed it was almost impossible, but not quite. He did not attain his end ; and not only that, but was held by the umpire to have been rolled up by his opponent. The advanced force of the southern cavalry were holding the Chagru Valley and General Locke Elliot tried several crossings at which he was checked. He then brought up the whole of force, before whom General Haig had to withdraw. In so doing he laid a little neat trap. He threw his horse artillery out to

the left and concealed two squadrons dismounted in a nulla. The Northern Cavalry dropped on to the two squadrons and were received by a gulling fire. Then they were caught on the flank by the horse artillery and severely pounded before their own guns could come into action. The scene as the two bodies joined in the final shock was extremely fine and only marred by the dense clouds of dust, which hid the combatants from view as soon as the leading lines passed. The advantage was held to lie with General Haig and the Northern Cavalry were ordered to retire three miles. The operations were watched with intense by the Prince and Princess, Lord Kitchener and the staff and His Royal Highness warmly complimented the Commander-in-Chief upon the conduct of the Manœuvres.

This concluded the main business of the morning and after lunch the Prince rode slowly across country with Lord Kitchener whilst the Princess motored to the station and there took train to Rawalpindi. But interest in the manœuvres was by no means over, even for the day. General Gaselee threw his infantry on to the Margalla ridge, where they dug themselves in with feverish activity. To protect them whilst entrenching he pushed three brigades of infantry through the pass under the shadow of the monument to the heroic John Nicholson. They came trudging along the Grand Trunk Road, the Queen's in knicker brockers and puttis, the sombre Sikhs, the stout active Gorkhas in their new smasher hats, all powdered as white as millers and moving amidst a choking cloud of dust. There was some pretty work between the advanced posts of the two armies in the plain in the late afternoon which brought the cavalry and horse artillery into play, but the southern foot entrenched and the horse and

guns fell back to their bivouac to prepare for the big business of to-morrow.

Wednesday, 6th December 1905.—As soon as His Royal Highness rode out with Lord Kitchener after an early breakfast, a great force came from the north sweeping down in Rawalpindi. First the neutral transport strings of camels and mules making the best of their to the arsenal before the road was blocked by fighting men. Then the advanced posts of the southern army, falling back before the superior forces. When night imposed a halt upon the combatants, the advanced posts of the two armies confronted each other on the plain; General Gaselee's infantry covered the main body who were busily entrenching the Margala ridge and General Hunter's foot being held in leash until they should be launched against that strong position. The southern infantry fell back sullenly holding position after position but they had to fall back, and soon the winking heliograph and little wisps of horsemen, told the advance of the northern force.

To make what follows intelligible it is necessary to hark back for a moment. General Gaselee's position on the Margalla heights was so strong as to be impregnable to frontal attack. General Hunter, therefore threw his right out several miles in attempt to turn his enemy's left and at the same time flung a brigade against Shaldita Pass, the weak point in General Gaselee's right. The heaviest marching and heaviest fighting were done in connection with General Hunter's turning movement, and the operations of this flank gave a pretty picture of what a modern battle is like, now that the British tactics revolutionised by the experience of South Africa have been remodelled out in consonance with the teachings of Manchuria. And the dominating impression was to empha-

size once more how completely the pomp and circumstance that once invested it have departed from the practice of war.

On this flank were displayed two divisions of Infantry and three Batteries of Field Artillery. They almost were lost along this six or seven miles of front. All you saw were occasional thin lines of men, their *khaki* uniforms the colour of the earth, now running forward now crouching behind a sheltering bank. Even these lines were not continuous. A little larger group, this was a maximum detachment bunched behind the shield of their weapon. A brown and pot in the rear of a village, the balloon section and reserve transport under shelter. A little larger and more orderly blot the guns awaiting orders. For all you could have seen the enemy picknicking in Kashmir whose glistening peaks were so cool and grateful to the eye. Neither horse, nor man, nor gun could be seen. Had it not been for the glister of holio on the hill top the occasional dull boom and white smoke of the artillery the Northern army might have been pursuing a chimera. Yet this was an almost exact picture of scores of engagements during the early part of the war in South Africa.

Soon the booming of those distant guns became more insistent, little *khaki* figures began to do the plain, and a splatter of musketry broke out. The enemy had grown tired of a continuous retirement and was making a stand even threatening a counter attack. Instantly all was changed. With jingling harness, three batteries of artillery trotted up, raising a cloud of dust on the dry ploughed land, and by the time it had cleared the guns were in action. The range finders sang out the distance to some mysterious target, the guns bellowed out, and the infantry kept well under cover. Soon the advance was resumed though with caution, and by joining one of

these running bodies it was possible to gain a very fair insight into infantry work under modern conditions. Fair-haired Britisher, and dust-begrimed Sikh and Rajput entered thoroughly into the spirit of the game. The widely extended formation in attack adopted after the South African war has now been materially altered and the intervals considerably decreased in accordance with the experience of the Japanese in Manchuria. In the open and in contact with the enemy, the men took fair advantage of such cover as the country afforded but in crossing the nullas all formation was necessarily abandoned. And what nullas! Wide and deep with almost precipitous banks, they were more like ravines or canons, and some larger would have screened not only a brigade but an army. If there were many like these in South Africa of whose existence you could not be conscious until you stumbled upon them, small wonder that some regrettable incidents occurred. Once contest with the enemy was lost, however, an extraordinary aimlessness seemed to overtake the attacking force. Officers and men with regimental transport of entrenching tools and ammunition and water plunged on vaguely in the direction of the enemy but in many cases without knowing who was on their right hand or on their left or even their exact position in the line of attack. And there were on occasions rather large gaps between regiments and brigades. Seeing these things one could quite understand how in the course of the morning a whole division was temporarily lost through having outmarched its comrades.

What happened on this part of the night attack may be taken as fairly characteristic of the days operations. And now to give some general idea of these operations Sir Archibald Hunter's movements extended over a front of about four-

teen miles. On the left General Pollock, with a brigade moved against the Shaldita Pass, and a pretty Artillery duel occurred. General Kitchener had eighteen guns in action and General O'Moore Creagh a battery on the heights, and the attack could make no impression. These frontal manœuvres were, however, designed to cover and assist the principal movement of the day, the turning movement by General Hunter's first division under Sir Edmond Barrow against General Gaselee's left. This was the principal and most interesting operation General Barrow handled his troops with great ability and though his advance was noticed in time to enable General Gaselee to strengthen his left, it was in some way before the support came up. The armies are now halted but General Hunter attacks the Margalla Pass at mid-night. All the troops are to be marched to Pindi to-morrow in readiness for the great review on the following day.

Thursday, 7th December 1905.—Advantage was taken in the night attack of moonlight and clear mild air. The path to the Margalla Pass along the Grand Trunk Road was guarded by gaunt Sikhs who solemnly stood to arms. The procession of motor cars bearing Lord Kitchener and staff to the head of the Pass gave with their head-lights a timely warning to the defenders of the Pass and the burning of magnesium flares to reveal the advancing infantry showed that they were on the alert. A roar from the artillery of the attacking force began to fire salvoes streaking the darkness with flames and the irregular cracle of musketry was heard on the hill. Soon the progress of the attack could be gauged by the spurts of flame from the rifles moving up the slope and as it neared the crest the guns ceased, the rifles were silenced and then the faint sound of cheering showed that the position was won. This was as

much as the most people saw of the attack.

After breakfast the Prince and Lord Kitchener with their staffs motored from camp at Kala-ka-Sarai through the Margalla Pass to Jani-ka-Sang the scene of the night which His Royal Highness was unable to witness at the time. The party then mounted the horses and rode off to witness the pursuit of the Southern army, which was in full retreat towards the forts and redoubts which guard Rawalpindi. The whole of the Northern army delivered a grand attack and the mimic battle was conducted with great spirit, every gun on each side was engaged. The Princess had proceeded earlier by Royal train at a little distance towards Rawalpindi from Golra junction whence the Prince and Princess viewed the action from Thomah Fort. The Royal party then proceeded by train to Chak Lala station *via* Rawalpindi and was received by Mr. Meredith, the Commissioner and other Civil Officers. The road from the station to Lord Kitchener's camp at Khaana plain was decorated and lined by 23rd Sikh Pioneers, a travelling escort of Skinner's horse under Captain Russel accompanied the party, the 7th Gorkha Rifles were on duty at the entrance of the camp, and two guards of honour furnished by the 2nd Queens and 32nd Pioneers were drawn at the Royal pavilion. Lord Kitchener received Their Royal Highnesses with all customary honours. The fight centred on Thomah Fort where General Gaselee had concentrated his heavy artillery well placed to cover his infantry as they withdrew. He had also field artillery slightly advanced to the right of the fort and a mounted battery on a low knoll in front. Sir E. Locke Elliot's whole cavalry division came down from the north and delivered a magnificent charge but they came under the flanking fire of the field artillery

and also that of the heavier guns so could not have captured the mountain guns which was their objective. It was however a fine spectacle to see the cavalry sweep forward and the handling of the brigades was well done. With this action the manœuvres came to an end and all troops wounded their way to their camps in and about Rawalpindi.

All sorts of military inventions were under trial ; wireless telegraphy on German system, Austrian Telephones, Japanese ammunition carriers, the Crocker lance and bucket equipment, Japanese entrenching tools, the Rexer automatic guns, and Russian soap kitchens ; but the experiences with these cannot be hastily collected. The motor cars owned and driven by officers have been most usefully in evidence at Kala-ka-Sarai ; the Royal party, Lord Kitchener and staff occasionally took advantage of them when rapid movement was desired.

Their Royal Highnesses were still the guests of Lord Kitchener in the large camp elaborately laid out by Major Cowper on the confines of Rawalpindi close to the review ground ; and so were the army headquarters staff, Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir Archibald Hunter, the Maharajas of Jodhpur, Alwar and Bikaner.

In the afternoon Sir Bindon and Lady Blood gave a garden party at which the Prince and Princess and suite, Lord Kitchener and a distinguished company were present.

In the evening Lord Kitchener gave a dinner party in honour of Prince and Princess, and a reception followed for Senior Military Officers who were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

Wednesday, the 8th December 1905.

The army that was arrayed for the review consisted of four batteries of horse artillery, sixteen regiments of cavalry, nine

batteries of field artillery, nine batteries of mountain artillery, two companies of heavy artillery and fifty-two battalions of infantry. In this bulk were 55,000 officers and men, the one-fifth of the whole Indian army, 13,000 horses, 146 guns and 136 machine guns, besides 15,000 transport animals.

The morning was intensely cool and absolutely still and the dust of Pindi is the most troublesome of that of all the dusty land in India. As a precautionary measure the space in front of the saluting post was sown with barley, which was just showing green above the ground and covered with litter, whilst a corps of Bhishtis was held in readiness; but these were thin protections against the attack of 55,000 men and horses.

The troops began marching to Khanna Plain soon after daylight and by 9-30 the batteries and regiments were formed upon the plain facing the south-east ready to receive the Prince. There was a very large number of spectators in the stands on either side of the saluting flag, special trains having been run out from Rawalpindi. Among the distinguished visitors was the Tashi Lama with his suit in vivid yellow robes and attracted much attention.

By 10 o'clock Lord Kitchener and his staff were prepared for the Royal party who arrived shortly after. The Prince, in the uniform of a general officer and wearing the Star of India rode on to the ground from Rawalpindi with his personal staff and the Princess being in a carriage at the saluting point. His escort was a squadron of the Skinner's Horse or Duke of York's own Regiment, His Royal Highness being its Colonel. The Royal salute was given all along the line and the Prince then proceeded to inspect the troops riding slowly down from right to left while the bands played as he passed onwards. He was accompanied by Lord Kitchener, and Sir

Bindon Blood, Sir Archibald Hunter and Sir Alfred Gaselee, Lieutenant-Generals respectively of the Northern, Western and Eastern Commands and the senior officers of the headquarters staff. The line was between two and three miles in length and as a slight dust haze hung over the plain it was almost impossible for spectators to see the extreme points, but the general effect was that of a great army standing ready to move forward at a given signal. The inspection took nearly an hour, then the Prince rode to the saluting flag and Lord Kitchener left His Royal Highness to place himself at the head of the troops in the review.

The sun burst through the wintry clouds and a gentle breeze rolled back the dust haze. Then it was with the sun full upon it that the line broke up and resolved itself into batteries, squadrons and battalions each moving off in readiness for the march past. A fanfare of trumpets and the march past began; in the van were the staff comprising the great chiefs of the army besides the splendidly mounted junior officers.

A crash of martial music, and the mounted band played up F. I. J. and T. batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery led by Major-General Haig. Best in every respect, the gallant horse gunners went by in faultless array. Then came regiment after regiment of India's superb cavalry. The first brigade, old Sam Browne's cavalry, the 22nd in khaki and blue, the 23rd in blue and scarlet and the fine Guides cavalry in drab and scarlet. That fine regiment, the 12th Prince of Wales' Royal Lancers led past the second brigade, followed by the 8th cavalry and dashing Hodson's Horse. So regiment after regiment moved slowly by, the 15th Lancers, Cureton's Multanis distinguished by long hair and baggy orange breeches, the 25th

cavalry by their enormous sabres, the mounted infantry by their stocky ponies. Whilst differing widely in many ways, some characteristics were common to all, their workmanlike kit, excellent horses and hard physical condition. The nine batteries of field artillery were worthy comrades of splendid horse, batteries which preceded them. But a special word must be given to the British Mountain Batteries, for they were manned by the finest body of men who march past the pick of the garrison gunners. The heavy artillery were of two kinds, light horse gun teams and the long bullock teams which seemed curiously out of place in this very modern array. Now came the infantry, four divisions of them in column of double companies fittingly led by those fighting regiments, the Seaforths and the Gordons. British and Sikh, Rajput and fierce little Gorkhas they looked what they were real fighting men, ready to go anywhere and do anything. The Moplahs, descendants from the early Arab visitors to the Malabar coast stood out conspicuous in this varied array.

The footmen came to an end and paved the way for the most brilliant episode of the day. A moment's delay and General Haig came rushing at a furious gallop. Hot upon his heels were the horse gunners dashing over the ground hell for leather, their guns leaping behind them like sentient beings instead of mere lumps of wood and iron. No other force in the world could have taken guns over the ground at such a cracking pace and on a spectacle it was superb. Then regiment after regiment of cavalry galloped by in line guided by the captive balloon given them as a point to make for, emerging from a cloud of dust, tearing over the watered space and again in a second disappearing into the dust fog raised by the pounding of their horses hoofs. Then followed the infantry in

the new divisional formation, mass of brigades in line of quarter columns, with the divisional cavalry in mass on the outer flank and the field batteries in battery columns. Translated in non-military terms this means the closest formation possible with a front and a depth of four battalions which arises out of Lord Kitchener's new divisional organisation. No formation could show good infantry to better advantage and if the footmen looked fine marching past in columns they were doubly so now. As a military spectacle the second march past was unsurpassable and it left no room. For further emotions when the horse artillery and cavalry galloped up in line and at the call of the Commander-in-Chief gave the royal salute.

The review a fitting climax to the previous manœuvres was faultlessly planned and executed, and every one who saw this great host of magnificently equipped fighting men handled with consummate skill, carried away a very real appreciation of their great qualities. Such, indeed was the impression on the mind of the Prince of Wales. For three days His Royal Highness followed the manœuvres with closest attention and for more than four hours to-day he sat in the saddle and studied the various phases of the review. In the afternoon to the delight of the regiments he visited the camps and entered into close converse with officers British and Native. In the time at his disposal he saw as much of the Indian army as was possible and his impressions found expression in the following generous message which was communicated to the troops by a special army order issued by the Commander-in-Chief.

"MY DEAR LORD KITCHENER.—After having spent three days in the camp of the manœuvres of a large portion of the army of India and witnessed the parade and march past this morning I am anxious to express my appreciation of the phy-

sical fitness and high standard of training evinced by the troops in the field and of their smart and soldier-like bearing on parade. I much regret that time would not permit of my staying longer with them, but I have seen enough to enable me to form a high estimate of the efficiency of the army and of its readiness to take the field whenever called upon to do so.

While congratulating you on your splendid command, I beg that you will convey to all ranks the assurance of my great pleasure in having been thus personally associated for the first time with the King-Emperor's Army in India, under these practical conditions. I shall take the earliest opportunity of communicating to His Majesty these very favourable impressions which I have been able to form.

Believe me, yours very sincerely,

GEORGE P."

It was with the feelings of liveliest regret that every one left the Commander-in-Chief's camp. It was so perfectly organised and his staff have been so unfailingly considerate, in the exercise of his hospitality that there is a sense of adequacy in all this trouble having been taken for two short days. Their Royal Highnesses left this evening for Jammu.

Jammu.

At 9-30 a. m. on the 9th December 1905 the Royal train arrived at Satwari which is a few miles short of the Tavi river beyond which Jammu city is situated. The Maharaja of Kashmir, with his brother Sir Amar Singh and principal officers of the state was present on the platform and was presented by Colonel Pears, the Resident in Kashmir. The Resident's staff with officers of the Imperial Service Troops and a number of ladies and gentlemen, guests of Durbar were also in attendance. Mir Sahab Hari Singh, a charming little boy, son of Sir Amar Singh, now Prime Minister of Kashmir presented a bouquet to the Princess who pleasantly thanked him for his tribute of welcome. On the platform was a Guard of Honour from the Raghu-Partap Regiment of smart Dogras and outside the station was a similar guard from the Body-guard composed of Gorkhas and Dogras. The Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers furnished escort for the Royal carriages in first of which were the Prince, the Maharaja and Sir Walter Lawrence, and in the second were the Princess, Colonel Pears and Sir Amar Singh. A short drive along a decorated road lined with troops brought the party to the entrance of the camp spanned by triumphal arch. The carriages drew up to what is known as Satwari house a delightful villa in a garden beautifully furnished. Here a third Guard of Honour from the Body-guard was in attendance and a second salute by the Imperial Service Mountain Battery announced taking up residence of the Royal party in the Maharaja's state.

After breakfast the Maharaja paid a formal state visit, the darbar being held in a tent and *shamiana* in front of it, both made of Kashmir shawl work some forty years old. The tent poles were plated with silver and the dais was under a splendid

canopy of green gold cloth. The tent and *shamiana* being insufficiently penetrated by day light were lighted up with electricity. Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, Major-General Walter Kitchener, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. Finney, and other ladies and gentlemen were among those present. The Prince took his seat on the dais and a moment later the Maharaja drove up with his retinue. Sir Walter Lawrence conducted him to the dais and after a few minute's conversation with the Prince the presentation of the Durbaris began. Sir Amar Singh and his son, with all the high officials and some local officers were led up in turn by the Resident each presenting his nazar. The Military officers of the state, including the Adjutant-General and the Major-General Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade Imperial Service Troops were very noticeable in the list—fine well set up men all of them. The ceremonial closed with the usual distribution of *atar* and *pan*. An hour later the Prince returned the visit driving five miles to the Mandi Palace and passing through the heart of the Jammu city. The roads were again lined throughout with troops and the people gathered in crowds to see the Royal party, the students of the High School and other school boys cheering heartily as the carriages went by. The Mandi Palace lies in a great square and its northern face overlooks the Tavi, now a small stream but a broad rapid river when the floods come down. The view from the balconies is a magnificent one as the snow of the Pir Panjal range can be seen and also the Trikotra the three high peaks which watch over Jammu. The durbar was held in a room the walls of which in their upper part were panelled in lavender, pink and green picked in gold. In a flowered alcove giving approach to a balcony the dais was placed with two silver chairs for the

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At 9-30 a. m. on the 9th December 1905 the Royal train arrived at Satwari which is a few miles short of the Tavi river beyond which Jammu city is situated. The Maharaja of Kashmir, with his brother Sir Amar Singh and principal officers of the state was present on the platform and was presented by Colonel Pears, the Resident in Kashmir. The Resident's staff with officers of the Imperial Service Troops and a number of ladies and gentlemen, guests of Durbar were also in attendance. Mir Sahab Hari Singh, a charming little boy, son of Sir Amar Singh, now Prime Minister of Kashmir presented a bouquet to the Princess who pleasantly thanked him for his tribute of welcome. On the platform was a Guard of Honour from the Raghu-Partap Regiment of smart Dogras and outside the station was a similar guard from the Body-guard composed of Gorkhas and Dogras. The Kashmir Imperial Service Lancers furnished escort for the Royal carriages in first of which were the Prince, the Maharaja and Sir Walter Lawrence, and in the second were the Princess, Colonel Pears and Sir Amar Singh. A short drive along a decorated road lined with troops brought the party to the entrance of the camp spanned by triumphal arch. The carriages drew up to what is known as Satwari house a delightful villa in a garden beautifully furnished. Here a third Guard of Honour from the Body-guard was in attendance and a second salute by the Imperial Service Mountain Battery announced taking up residence of the Royal party in the Maharaja's state.

After breakfast the Maharaja paid a formal state visit, the durbar being held in a tent and *shamiana* in front of it, both made of Kashmir shawl work some forty years old. The tent poles were plated with silver and the dais was under a splendid

canopy of green gold cloth. The tent and *shamiana* being insufficiently penetrated by day light were lighted up with electricity. Sir Bindon and Lady Blood, Major-General Walter Kitchener, the Bishop of Lahore, Mr. and Mrs. Finnay, and other ladies and gentlemen were among those present. The Prince took his seat on the dais and a moment later the Maharaja drove up with his retinue. Sir Walter Lawrence conducted him to the dais and after a few minute's conversation with the Prince the presentation of the Durbaris began. Sir Amar Singh and his son, with all the high officials and some local officers were led up in turn by the Resident each presenting his nazar. The Military officers of the state, including the Adjutant-General and the Major-General Commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade Imperial Service Troops were very noticeable in the list—fine well set up men all of them. The ceremonial closed with the usual distribution of *atar* and *pan*. An hour later the Prince returned the visit driving five miles to the Mandi Palace and passing through the heart of the Jammu city. The roads were again lined throughout with troops and the people gathered in crowds to see the Royal party, the students of the High School and other school boys cheering heartily as the carriages went by. The Mandi Palace lies in a great square and its northern face overlooks the Tavi, now a small stream but a broad rapid river when the floods come down. The view from the balconies is a magnificent one as the snow of the Pir Panjal range can be seen and also the Trikotra the three high peaks which watch over Jammu. The durbar was held in a room the walls of which in their upper part were panelled in lavender, pink and green picked in gold. In a flowered alcove giving approach to a balcony the dais was placed with two silver chairs for the

Prince and Maharaja. The ceremonial was exactly similar to that in camp and again the presentation of officials was made. The Princess watched the durbar from the balcony. In an adjoining room was a picture gallery of English Royalties, Indian Viceroy and rulers of Kashmir and Jammu. There were a set of coloured prints sent by Queen Victoria and a solid silver statuette of the King-Emperor in the uniform of the 10th Hussars a memento of His Majesty's visit as Prince of Wales in 1875.

The camp is most beautifully laid out and on a largest scale that the Royal party has seen, for, there is ample space on the plain about Satwari House. There is a host of visitors and all are accommodated in tents luxuriantly furnished and lighted with electricity. The banquet hall in the rear of the durbar tent is very comfortable and gives accommodation to about a hundred persons. The Maharaja is generously hospitable and seeks to provide amusement for his guests. There is a rifle-shooting for ladies and gentlemen on the range and a pig sticking at Kaliana for those who stay till Monday next.

The Banquet.

At 8 p. m. a banquet took place in the banquet-hall brilliantly illuminated with electric lights suspended from the ceiling hidden by embroidered Kashmir cloth. At the conclusion of the dinner the Maharaja accompanied by Sir Amar Singh, his son the Raja of Poonch and the chief officials entered the room and took his seat on the left of the Prince. His Highness proposed the health of the King-Emperor which was duly honoured and then Colonel Pears rose and read the following speech on behalf of the Maharaja:—

“Your Royal Highnesses, Ladies and Gentlemen—Blessed is the land which feels the tread of Royalty, and fortunate the

happy possessor of that land who is permitted to enjoy a glimpse of the Royal countenance. Such is the belief of a Hindu. No wonder then that I should be transported with joy to-day when I am granted the privilege of standing in the presence of Your Royal Highness and offering you a most hearty welcome on your arrival at the ancient capital of my state. Happy, indeed, I am to-day for the honour that is bestowed on my state now for a second time, for it is just thirty years since I was commissioned by my late lamented father to meet His Majesty the King-Emperor, then Prince of Wales, on the border of Jammu and to render personal homage. It was my good fortune on that occasion to be entrusted with the charge of all the arrangements connected with His Majesty's reception at Jammu and thus to enjoy opportunities of receiving works of Royal favour and kindly consideration which have left a deep and enduring impression upon my mind. His Majesty's gracious interest in Jammu and Kashmir State since the occasion of his coming into personal contact with my father has ever remained fresh and undiminished, and it is to this that I ascribe the high honour that has been conferred on me by the inclusion of a visit to Jammu in the programme of Your Royal Highness tour in India. What is it I ask myself at this moment that I can offer in return for all this sympathy and regard, this condescension and favour? I am full conscious of my own insignificance, standing as I do in the presence of the heir to a monarch over whose dominions the sun never sets, but whatever may be my imperfections in other respects I am rich in possession of a heart that is firmly attached to the British throne and is inspired with unflinching loyalty to the person of His Majesty the King-Emperor and it is this loyalty and devotion that I venture in all humility to offer in return

for the manifold marks of favour that I have received. I would beg of Your Royal Highnesses to assure His Majesty the King-Emperor that the ruling family of the state of Jammu and Kashmir is and ever will be ready to place its resources at the disposal of the British Crown to be utilised in whatever manner is considered necessary for the welfare of the Empire. (Applause). It was my earnest hope and ambition that it might be found possible for Your Royal Highnesses to pay a visit to the valley of Kashmir during the course of your tour in India, for in that case the troubles and inconvenience caused to Your Royal Highnesses by honouring my state with your grace and presence would in some measure have been compensated by the charm of Kashmir's scenery and climate. I can, however, only express my sincere hope that I may yet have the honour on some future occasion of welcoming Your Royal Highnesses to my summer capital (Applause).

"During the thirty years that have elapsed since the visit of His Majesty the King-Emperor my state has, thanks to the kindly interest and attention bestowed on its affairs by the Government of India, made great stride in material prosperity and a marked improvement is discernable in the administration in all its departments. The resources of the state are expanding from year to year. Railway communication has already been extended to Jammu, and Kashmir itself is on the eve of being connected with the railway system of Upper India, an important electric project for utilizing the waters of Jhelam has been taken in hand and altogether the prospects of industrial expansion and the opening out of the natural resources of the country are bright and hopeful. The people are happy and grateful for all that has been done to better their condition and promote their welfare. Your Royal Highness' visit

to the state therefore at such a juncture is most opportune and I am desirous of commemorating the occasion with Your Royal Highness' permission by a memorial of a permanent nature. I accordingly propose to establish a State College at Jammu which will benefit all classes and creeds of my subjects by providing them with the means of acquiring the higher education necessary to enable them to fit themselves for a more extensive and important share in the administration than they at present aspire to. I earnestly hope that this proposal will meet with Your Royal Highness' gracious approval, and that I shall be permitted to associate the founding of the proposed College at Jammu with Your Royal Highness' name and call it the Prince of Wales' College. (Applause). In conclusion I once more express my profound gratitude for the high honour done to me by Your Royal Highness' visit, which is rendered more gratifying by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales." (Applause).

The Maharaja then rose and said:—

"Ladies and Gentlemen,—I now ask you to drink to the health, long life and happiness of my illustrious guests the Prince and Princess of Wales." The toast was drunk, while the band played "God bless the Prince of Wales."

The Prince's Reply.

The Prince in acknowledging the toast said:—

"Maharaja Sahib,—I thank you most warmly for the charming manner in which you have proposed the health of the Princess of Wales and myself. We are both of us delighted to be the guests of this famous state of Jammu and Kashmir. Thirty years ago my dear father enjoyed the hospitality of the Maharaja Ranbir Sing and he has never forgotten the splendid and loyal welcome which he received at the hands of

the chief of the Dogras. In England we are perhaps more familiar with the beauty and fair fame of the vale of Kashmir than we are with the less known but not less honourable record of Jammu I wish that circumstances could have enabled us to accept the Maharaja's oft-repeated invitation to visit Kashmir, but His Highness knows how difficult it has been to do all that we wished to accomplish. We should, however have been truly disappointed if we had been obliged to forego the pleasure of a visit to Jammu, for I wished to have an opportunity of doing honour to a chief who has in a marked degree thrown in his lot with the fortunes of the Indian Empire. I wish on this occasion to record the appreciation which is felt by me and my fellow countrymen of the brave and important services which His Highness and his Imperial Service Troops have rendered to our Empire on the distant frontiers of his state. I am rejoiced to hear of the great public works which His Highness is so wisely undertaking. They will undoubtedly add to the prosperity of his state and his subjects and are of a magnitude sufficient to make Kashmir famous even in this progress of age. I am glad too that the Maharaja is making efforts to give the advantages of higher education to his people and am delighted to think that our stay here is to be associated with a College to be called after me. Our visit to Jammu happily coincides with a constitutional change in the government of Jammu and Kashmir. Ladies and Gentlemen, in asking you to join the Princess and myself in drinking the health of His Highness the Maharaja, I feel sure that we shall all most fervently wish that the change to which I have alluded will bring to him honour and to his people security and happiness."

Their Royal Highnesses and the company then moved into

the large *shamiana*, where the *lamas* from Leh danced in their weared masks and Chinese silk attire. It was not the real "Devil Dance," as there were no swords used, but none the less it had a grotesque and strange character. Chief among the *lamas* was the young Raja of Stock who is crowned once a year. Following this dance was the display of fireworks with bonfires on the hill and the illumination of the Jammu town. The camp was lighted up with thousands of Chinese lanterns, the triumphal arch being prettily illuminated in blue and the whole effect was very striking.

Sunday, the 10th December 1905.

Their Royal Highnesses and suite attended Divine service in the Durbar tent this morning. The Rev. C. H. Milvey read the lesson of the day and a sermon was preached by the Bishop of Lahore, who took for his text, "Tret-not." In the course of the sermon the Bishop referred to the death of Arch-deacon Spence Gray in terms of deepest sympathy and regret. A collection was made in aid of soldier's institutions.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove to the outskirts of Jammu and witnessed the feeding of the poor and distributing alms to the amount of Rs. 5,000 the value of *zyafat* or customary present of fruits and sweetmeats offered to Royal visitors thus usefully laid out.

Their Royal Highnesses have accepted an excellent collection of leopard and bear skins, and ibex other horns and stuffed birds of Kashmir mostly made by Colonel A. E. Ward, the best Shikari in India as well as the famous collection of Kashmir postage stamps made by Mr. E. Radcliff, forest officer and arranged in a magnificent album by Rev. C. B. Simson of Baramula.

His Royal Highness drove to inspect the parade of the Mountain Battery, the appearance of the men and mule of the two Kashmir Imperial Service Batteries having gained a high reputation on the service. The medals worn were eloquent of the good work done in the past, some of the native officers having five. The sooner the new 10 pounder gun is given to these batteries the better as their efficiency will thereby be greatly increased.

Amritsar.

The Royal party reached Amritsar at 8-30 a. m. on 11th Decr. and breakfasted in the train. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab ; Mr. Diack, Chief Secretary ; Mr. Young Husband, Commissioner of Lahore ; Major Dallas, Deputy Commissioner of Amritsar ; Mr King, Assistant Commissioner received them on the platform. The station was usually well decorated and part of the platform was covered with valuable Amritsar carpets which were also spread in the entrance hall converted into a reception room.

The Municipal Committee presented their address of welcome ; the casket enclosing it was reproduction to scale of the Gurdwara commonly called Darbar Sahib, in silver gilt with inlaid ivory on the lower part. Every detail was exactly worked out and the interior of the temple was also represented. The address was as follows :—

“ May it please Your Royal Highnesses,—We, the members of the Municipal Committee of Amritsar on behalf of ourselves and the inhabitants whom we represent, offer Your Royal Highnesses a hearty welcome to this our renowned city. The news of Your Royal Highnesses' intention to visit India was received by us with unbounded joy and we have been looking forward eagerly to the time when we should have the pleasure of seeing Your Royal Highnesses among us and we thank Almighty God that He has spared us to see this day. It is just thirty years ago that Your Royal Highness' August Father honoured our city with a visit and the memory of that happy occasion is still present with many of those who are here to welcome you now. This is the first time we have had the privilege of welcoming a Princess of Wales and we desire most heartily to thank Her Royal Highness for her presence

here to-day. Since Your August Father's visit this city has made great progress in wealth, in trade, in education, and in sanitation which results we attribute, under the blessing of God, to the British Government. It is needless for us to enumerate the many benefits we have received. Not the least of these are the improved means of communication which have made Your Royal Highnesses' extended tour possible, and which will, we hope, lead to other visits from Your Royal Highnesses in future. We humbly desire that Your Royal Highnesses will be pleased to convey to our Emperor an expression of the sincere loyalty of all classes to His Majesty's throne and Royal person and our thanks and gratitude for the blessings of peace and prosperity which we enjoy under his benign rule. In conclusion we pray that He who is the ruler of all things may vouchsafe to Your Royal Highnesses the blessings of a long and happy life."

His Royal Highness made the following reply :—

"GENTLEMEN.—I thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for the kind words in which you welcome us to this celebrated city. We were both most anxious to see as much as possible of the famous centres of India and we could not leave the Punjab without alighting at the place which is so dear to those good soldiers the Sikhs. If time had allowed us we should have gladly prolonged our stay in Amritsar, but even our short visit here will add to those lasting impressions which we shall carry away with us. Here as elsewhere there has been great progress since my dear father visited you thirty years ago, and we rejoice to hear of the increase in your wealth, trade, education and sanitation. It would seem to be most appropriate that the Khalsa College should have been instituted in the city so sacred to the men

of the Khalsa. Renowned as is Amritsar for its commerce, it may be that some day it will be equally renowned as the great centre of Sikh education. It will please the King-Emperor whom I shall gladly tender your loyal expressions to receive your acknowledgments of the peace and prosperity which you enjoy under his rule. We both of us hope that these blessings may long attend you and your city."

Their Royal Highnesses then drove to the Khalsa College; of the Patiala Imperial Service Troops, the Cavalry furnishing escort and the Infantry guard of honour on the grounds. A large *shamiana* had been pitched and the chiefs of Patiala, Jhind, Nabha, Kapurthala, the Kunwar Sahib of Patiala, the Council of the College and Sikh Sardars had assembled there. In front of the dais under the *shamiana* sat students of the College in thirteen tiers, those of the highest classes being foremost and the younger gradually rising behind them all with yellow turbans. The Royal party was received by Sir Charles Rivaz greeted with the customary Sikh salutation enthusiastically given by the students:—"Sri Wah Guruji da Khalsa, Sri Wah Guruji de Fateh," and the band played the national anthem. On one side was the motto, "Loyalty is our watch word," and on the other "May the King-Emperor prosper." Students placed on either side of the *shamiana* alternately recited verses of the hymns of welcome and then the Honourable Mr. Justice H. A. B. Rattigan, President of the Managing Committee read the following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highness,—On behalf of the Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee I venture to offer Your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales a most loyal and hearty welcome to this the national educational institution of the Sikhs and with

the gracious permission of Your Royal Highness to explain briefly the history of the College and School and the objects for which they were established. It is now some years since it was realised by those who had at heart the well-being of the Sikh people that the very nation that had by their martial instincts and acknowledged valour in the field of battle proved themselves on every occasion the inferiors of none were owing to the lack of education, and assuredly not from want of intelligence or capacity, daily losing more and more ground in the strenuous though peaceful contest of every day life and were becoming less and less able to compete successfully with their neighbours and fellow-subjects in the struggle to obtain employment in the civil service of that Government to which they and their fathers have ever been devotedly attached. That this was the case was recognised by none more clearly than by the Chiefs of the Sikh States and the deep interest those chiefs have always taken in the happiness and welfare, not only of the Sikhs of their own states but also of the whole Sikh nation, was conclusively and splendidly proved when the proposal to found an educational institution for Sikhs was put forward in a practical form. This was in 1890 and thanks to the munificence of those chiefs to the sympathetic and active support of the then Viceroy, Lord Lansdowne, Sir James Lyall, the Lieutenant Governor of this province, Lord Roberts, the Commander-in-Chief, and many other European gentlemen, official and non-official and to the enthusiasm and zeal in this behalf of a large number of leading Sikh nobles and Sardars it was found possible to forthwith take in hand the building of the premises which Your Royal Highness now sees before you.

The foundation stone of these buildings was laid by Sir James Lyall on the 5th March 1892 and we rejoice to say

that to-day the total number of boys on our rolls is 518, of whom 104 are boarders on the premises, a number which large as it is, could be doubled without difficulty were it not that the accommodation is at present unfortunately very limited. The reason of this is that the main block of the building is not yet completed, a circumstance which we regret the more in view of this most auspicious occasion. It will ever be a matter of deepest sorrow to us that it was not in our power to show Your Royal Highness any thing more than the beginnings of what will be the most important and imposing part of the Khalsa College. We trust, however, that the day is not now the far distant when whole of the building of which the institution is to consist will be complete and ready for use and for this happy result we owe our grateful thanks to our present Lieutenant Governor at whose instance and by whose wish and advice a most successful conference in aid of the College and School fund was held here in March 1904. On that notable occasion a magnificent and enthusiastic response to our appeals for funds was made by the Sikh Chiefs and Sardars and the Sikh community in general with the result that the Managing Committee were enabled to undertake in the building operations without further delay. It but remains for us to crave leave to tender to Your Royal Highness our heartfelt and loyal thanks for the great honour which this visit here to-day has conferred not only upon the Khalsa College and School but also upon the whole Sikh nation of which this institution claims to be representative and to assure Your Royal Highness that the memory of this most auspicious occasion and of Your Royal Highnesses' condescension will ever live in the annals of the Khalsa College and School.

The Prince's Reply.

"The Princess of Wales joins with me in sincerely thanking the Khalsa College Council and Managing Committee for the kind sentiments to which their address gives expression. We are glad to have the opportunity to-day of visiting the College which may indeed claim to be representative of the Sikhs, supported as it is by all classes of the community. I appreciate highly the manly quality of the Sikhs, their loyalty and devotion and it affords me sincere pleasure to find that they have realised the importance of education in the present age and have taken steps to promote its spread among themselves. The future success of the movement depends on their steadfastly maintaining the effort they have initiated. With the continuing interest of the venerable Raja of Nabha who has done so much for the institution and with all ranks co-operating success should be ensured, and I earnestly trust that the hopes expressed in your address for the completion of the buildings, may speedily be fulfilled."

As the Royal party turned to depart after examining the plans of the College and conversing with the Chiefs of Nabha and other places, a Sikh School master offered prayer in which all the Sikh present joined. It invoked blessings upon the King-Emperor, the Prince and Princess, and the British Raj. Their Royal Highnesses left amidst enthusiastic cries of—"Sat Sri Akal," and returned to the Railway Station.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses, after visiting in the way Debi Sahai's carpet factory reached Gurdwara or the Golden Temple at 4 p. m. and were received at the Clock Tower by the Lieutenant Governor, the Chiefs of Patiala, Jind and Kapurthala, Mr. Younghusband, other civil officers, and a number of leading Sikhs. Near at hand are *bangas* or hospices

built by Sikh Chiefs and on the right is the golden dome of the Kalungs, where the sword of Guru Govind and weapons used by all great Gurus are kept. It is here that every man becoming Sikh takes Pol or Sikh baptizma. In the centre of the square surrounded by these *bungas* lies the "Pool of Immortality" which the words "Amritsar" mean and rising from it gleams the temple itself with its marble causeway along which millions have flocked to bow in reverence before the Granth Sahib (holy book), around which white turbaned devotees were seen assembled as the screen was lifted up from the window.

As the Prince and Princess stepped on the platform which they were to view the temple they were greeted with blessing from a group of Akali devotees with strange high head dress covered with quoits and Sikh emblems in polished steel. Another group were garlanded with marigolds and a third had huge bronze trumpets curving about their heads. These blew a piercing fanfare of welcome, while the other Akalis hailed the Royal party. After greetings to the Sikh nobilities assembled the Prince and Princess moved to the seats under a *shamiana* and viewed the temple. The canopy over the dais was one that had shaded Ranjit Sing and the gold and pearls which adorned it were once valued at many lakhs. Their Royal Highnesses were presented with Sikh emblems and then drove back through the city.

Going and coming they halted at the Saragarhi Memorial a simple building that records the heroism of the detachment of 36 Sikhs, who died to a man in defending their post on the Samana eight years ago. The Prince spoke to the old Native Officers who were drawn up outside the memorial; they were

splendid veterans and one of them was in the defence of the Lucknow Residency.

The Royal party, then drove to the Ram Bagh gardens, the most pleasant spot in Amritsar. Mrs. Younghusband had provided tea during this break in the afternoon's drive and return journey to railway station was made before sunset.

Amritsar did full honour to the Prince and Princess when they drove through the city. The decorations of the streets were most effective surpassing those of Peshawar though of much the same character. Phulkaris of many colours and patterns were hung out by hundreds in every street. Sheets of brilliantly dyed cloth were also used in profusion. Triumphal arches were at every turn and there was a striking absence of tawdry flags and streamers. Amritsar is a very rich city and the people had been left to decorate its streets and buildings in their own way, the result being extremely picturesque. As for the crowd living the whole roadway from the railway station, it was the largest seen since the Royal party left Bombay, the whole male population having apparently made holiday in order to acclaim the Prince and Princess as they passed along. Their Royal Highnesses have had a single day in Amritsar but that single day has been most pleasant and loyalty and heartiness of the popular welcome made the visit a memorable one.

Their Royal Highnesses were pleased, as memento of their visit to the Great Temple, to make a present of Rs. 1,500 to the Temple authorities.

Delhi.

On the morning of the 12th December 1905 Their Royal Highnesses reached Delhi at 9-30 a. m. and the usual official reception with a guard of honour and salute took place. The Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, Major-General Henry Commanding Meerut Division, Mr. Gordon Walker, Commissioner of Delhi, the Raja of Sirmoor, the Sardar of Kalasia, the Nawabs of Patodi and Dujana, and European officials, together with Mr. Douglas, Agent to the East Indian Railway and the principal officials of that line were on the platform. After the ceremony of presentations, a procession of 5 carriages was formed, the 31st Lancers providing a fullescort the Royal party proceeded to the Town Hall to receive the address of the Municipal Corporation.

The route taken was along Queen's and Lothian Roads, under the shadow of Jama Masjid and through the Chandni Chouk to the open space in front of the Town Hall where the fine bronze statue of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Clock-tower stand. The great sight was the enormous crowd of people who were packed on either side of Chandni Chouk while in the neighbourhood of the Town Hall there was a solid living mass with thousands more on the housetops. It was a most demonstrative crowd, for, the roar of the voices welcoming the Royal visitors swelled along the street in ever increasing volume and deepened to a tumultuous strength. The decoration was simple but good and numerous mottos expressive of loyalty and affection were hung along the road, while the shops and houses were gaily covered with coloured cloths. The Chandni Chouk is known to legions of visitors to Delhi, a prosperous trade focussed within its limits enriched a large number of native merchants and there is immense

wealth sunk in the wares that fill the shops and store-houses. The gold and silver that are absorbed in manufactures amount to a great sum annually and the resulting outturn finds its way not only all over India but far beyond.

In the heart of the Chandni Chouk Their Royal Highnesses willingly received their welcome to Delhi. A dais immediately fronting the Queen's statue and a few yards from it had been prepared for their reception and here were gathered the members of the municipality with Mr. R. Humphreys president at their head. The address which was read by Srikishan Dass was as follows :—

“ May it please Your Royal Highnesses,—We, the members of the Municipality of Delhi, on behalf of 2,00,000 inhabitants of all races and creeds, in this city, beg to give expressions to our feelings of profound loyalty to the person of the King-Emperor and to bid Your Royal Highnesses the heartiest of welcomes to this city, of which it is our earnest hope you will retain a pleasing and gracious recollection. The city of Delhi may perhaps claim a special place in the favour of Your Royal Highnesses, when it is remembered that 27 years ago the assumption of the Imperial title by the Throne in the time of Her beloved Majesty Queen Victoria was proclaimed from this city to all India, and that three years ago the succession and coronation of His Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor was also proclaimed to all India from this spot. We are proud of these high honours conferred upon the city of Delhi which thus gained recognition from the Throne of its Imperial history which is of such great antiquity for the present city which Your Royal Highnesses now see was founded about the times of the reign of King Charles II. of England. Around it lie the ruins of former imperial capitals founded by

many different dynasties at many different times in the last thousand years. It is our earnest wish that Your Royal Highnesses may experience pleasure and satisfaction in visiting this ancient imperial seat now honoured by your presence as it was by that of His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1876. Apart from its historic and imperial history Delhi has of recent years made a rapid commercial development. Mills and factories have sprung up, and whereas in 1876 only three lines of railway centered the city, now no less than seven converge upon it, to which will be shortly added an eighth when a most important and most direct line from Bombay, now under construction will be completed. Delhi city has all the advantages which peace, civilization and railway enterprise making it a most important centre can bring about and for these advantages and blessings we render true gratitude to His Majesty the King-Emperor and his benign rule. With gratitude for being allowed this privilege of addressing Your Royal Highnesses in person on behalf of the city we wish Your Royal Highnesses a pleasant visit to Delhi and a prosperous and happy progress through all the parts of the country."

The Prince of Wales graciously accepted the illuminated copy, enclosed in a beautiful ivory casket carved to show the principal sights of Delhi, and then His Royal Highness replied in the following terms :—

"Gentlemen,—Both the Princess of Wales and I have been looking forward with much pleasure to seeing your historic city and would thank you heartily for the reception which you have given us and kind words of welcome which you have used in your address. The beautiful city which is in your keeping has been the scene of many stirring incidents and splendid pageants. She seems to have the power inherent

in some great capitals of attracting and compelling attention and to the Princess and myself this visit will be rich in reflections on the past and in thoughts of the future. That the proud position of Delhi is still unshaken is proved by the very material and important fact of the many railways which now run to her walls. They do not come to your city for any other reason than those of trade and it seems to me that you are as fortunate in your great commercial future as you have been in your distinguished political post. I shall gladly inform the King-Emperor of your gratitude for the advantages of peace, civilization and enterprise, and have no doubt that you will make the best of these undoubted advantages. It is in the power of you and your successors to maintain that position which Delhi has always held in this great Indian Empire."

The members of the Municipality were afterwards presented to the Prince and Princess who then re-entered their carriage and drove to the Circuit House which is over the Dufferin Bridge through the Mori gate and past the Flag-tower. In this part of their drive Their Royal Highnesses saw the network of rails which show what an important commercial centre Delhi has become, and they could appreciate the reference in the Municipal address to the rapid development of the city and the expansion of railway communication with every part of India. They saw the walls which bear the marks of the fierce cannonade that preceded the storming of the city in 1857 and noted how parts of these walls are broken through to give railway access to the interior of the city.

In the afternoon the Royal party visited the fort and saw the Diwan-i-Am and Diwan-i-Khas the Mugal palaces which still preserve so much of their beauty of design and ornamentation. Their Royal Highnesses then drove to the Victoria

Zanana Hospital and learnt the working of the institution from a statement presented there. Their next visit was to Jama Masjid the road to which was thronged by the people and a part of it by school boys with turbans of different colours showing the different classes to which they belonged. On arrival at the Masjid they were received by the priestly authorities and conducted over the long flight of steps, to the great stone platform and other parts of the building. His Royal Highness was graciously pleased to make them a grant of Rs. 1,500 similar to that made to the Amritsar Gurdwara. Their Royal Highnesses wisely visited these magnificent monuments privately and studied their glories with freedom from distinctions. Still they were heartily greeted and welcomed wherever they appeared and were highly gratified with this afternoon's excursion.

Wednesday, the 13th December 1906.

In the morning His Royal Highness received formal visits from the Raja of Sirmoor, the Sardar of Kalsia and the Nawabs of Patodi, Luharu and Dujana each of whom was received in the customary way at the Circuit House and each was accompanied by a small escort. At noon the Prince escorted by a squadron of the 31st Lancers paid a return visit to the Raja of Sirmoor who occupied a house not far from the Flag staff-tower and who had a Guard of Honour to receive His Royal Highness.

Their Royal Highnesses spent the afternoon in a quiet excursion unaccompanied by any escort, to those memorials of the mutiny which hold a dear place in the hearts of all Englishmen. Leaving the Circuit House they drove to the Flag staff-tower which was one of the four great posts on the ridge during the siege and was held by

a strong Infantry picquet. Thence to Hindu Rao's House the centre of the hardest fighting of those heroic days. Thence the Royal route lay to the "Mutiny Memorial" near which the besiegers had the heavy gun position known as the "Right Battery" 1200 yards from the city wall. The memorial is so entirely out of harmony with the scene that one wonders how it came to be erected. From its steps, however, can be gained a view of the great beauty, of the broken ground to the city wall, the populous city within it and numerous mosques with the Jama Masjid prominent among them. But with the rapid growth of trees the scene has lost the character it bore in the days of mutiny; the walls are half concealed and many of the relics of the siege cannot be discovered without search. Having studied these important places, Their Royal Highnesses passed to the Mori Gate and by way of the old Magazine with its tablet to Willoughby and his gallant comrades who blew it up and the old church with its shot ball and cross to the Kashmir Gate. Here the memorial to Salkeld and those who cleared the way for the attack, was studied and His Royal Highness climbed the adjacent breach in the wall through which Number I. storming column advanced. The sites of the breaching batteries in the Ludlow Castle gardens and Kudsia gardens were examined and Their Royal Highnesses also paid a visit to the tomb of heroic Nicholson. In this way they saw under the informed guidance of Mr. Gordon Walker all the principal points in the siege and in the storm. They also saw the sites of the great camps formed during the Imperial assemblage of 1877 and the Coronation Durbar of 1903 where there was a multitude of tents on both these occasions but there is nothing now except bare plain and trees in the back-ground.

In the evening a reception took place under a *shamiana* on the Circuit House grounds Mr. and Mrs. Gordon, General and Mr. Henry, and a number of other ladies and gentlemen were present. The 28th Punjabis provided a guard of honour. The Prince accompanied by the Lieutenant Governor arrived shortly before 10 o'clock and took his seat on the dais; the chiefs were arranged on the right and left. After the Durbaris had presented their Nazars, the native officers of the 31st Lancers, the 28th Punjabis and 18th Tiwana Lancers had the honour of being presented by General Henry, Their Royal Highnesses joined the company and various other presentations were made. The reception lasted about an hour.

Thursday, the 14th December 1905.

Their Royal Highnesses with small suite and accompanied by Sir Charles Rivaz, Lieutenant Governor of the Punjab, and Mr. Gordon Walker, Commissioner of Delhi, motored out to Humayun's tomb and Kutub at 11 a. m. They proceeded by Kashmir and Delhi Gates, the Highland Light Infantry and the 28th Punjabis lining the street, through the city. On the way, they saw one of the two Asok pillars, the old city of Firozabad, the Purana Kila, the mosque of Sher Shah and the Sher Mandal. Humayun's tomb erected by Akbar the greatest of the Moghal sovereigns is a building that in simplicity and chastity of design typifies the highest qualities of Mohamadan art; and it was at this place that the last scene of the decline of the Moghal empire as well as of the direful mutiny at Delhi was enacted in the surrender of old frail Bahadur Shah to strenuous Hodson and his exile to Rangoon. From the tomb Their Royal Highnesses passed to the shrine of Nizam-ud-din Aulia, Zari Zar Bakhsh one of the three places of Mohamadan reverence in India and were much interested in seeing the men and

boys dive into the tank. The object of their special admiration was the tomb of Jahanara Begam, the daughter of Shah Jahan, who shared his captivity and grass planted over her tomb. A broad, shady well-metalled road took the Royal party from Humayun's tomb to Kutub Minar where lunch was served in the little dāk bungalow. Kutub Minar, the erection of which is ascribed by some to the Hindu kings and by others to Kutub-ud-din, the Pathan king, rises to the height of nearly two hundred and fifty feet and is as new as it was on the day of its completion. Their Royal Highnesses climbed the 397 steps to the top of the tower and thence enjoyed the superb view of the country. The return journey was made past Safdar Jung's tomb which is also a work of the renowned buildings of Delhi. The trip was a pleasant and successful one, the roads having been put in excellent order. Mr. Gordon Walker explained the various points of interest to Their Royal Highnesses.

Friday, the 15th December 1905.

In the morning Their Royal Highnesses visited the Durbar amphitheatre, the Prince by riding and the Princess by motoring, and were able to re-construct the principal features of that historic pageant the great Coronation Durbar of His Majesty the King-Emperor. In the afternoon there was a garden party on the Circuit House grounds, Lady Rivaz being "at Home." The chiefs in Delhi with European residents and native gentlemen attended and the usual introductions were made to Their Royal Highnesses. Delhi was illuminated at night and the Royal party drove through the streets in order to see the most effective points on their way to the Railway Station for departure to Agra.

The recollections of the visit to Delhi will surely live in the memories of Their Royal Highnesses as one of the most

pleasant and fruitful in their tower. Both the Prince and Princess are ardent sight-seers in the best sense of the term; they have an extensive knowledge of the great events of the Indian History and at the same time an insatiable desire to learn everything India can teach them. They have several times passed through the city and have come to realise its busy life, while its art, work and manufacture have come directly under their notice. But in Delhi, as Imperial city, they have had spread before them the richest store of historical relics that exists outside the ancient capital of the Roman Empire, and they were diligent searchers amongst its treasures. They have visited all the scenes in the epic siege of Delhi, the ridge with its precious association, the sites of batteries which prepared the way for that most audacious assault, the breaches and gates through which the tiny columns advanced against the overwhelming numbers of the mutineers, the spot where John Nicholson, the Titan of the mutiny heroes fell and the modest monument which covers his remains. They have seen those noble monuments of the splendour of the Moghal Court, the Fort with the Dewan-e-Am and the Dewan-e-Khass and the noblest of them all the Jama Masjid. They have seen those towering memorials of the old Delhis which make the road to Kutub Minar, the Appian way of the East and which in their decay, are the eloquent tributes to the magnificence and creative tastes of the Mohamadan sovereigns.

All this they have done under the ideal conditions, without fuss or ceremony but with just the expert assistance of those knowing all the Delhis and loving their grandeur. And the weather has been at its best unusually bright and mild for this season of the year whilst not until the 15th December

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was there a taste of those high minds and clouds of biting dust which occasionally make life in northern India a burden. With all these activities Their Royal Highnesses have not been unmindful of their royal and social obligations. They have met the chiefs of the Delhi Division in formal visit in reception durbar and at Lady Rivaz's garden party; and they have also met all actively engaged in work in Delhi in whatsoever capacity. Moreover the arrangements for the visit were admirably executed and no praise is too high for those who made them.

Agra.

A salute of 31 guns from the Fort at 9-30 morning of Saturday, the 16th December 1905 announced the arrival of the Royal party at Agra. The preparations to receive Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales at their first halting place in the United Provinces were full and complete. The Fort railway station was brightened with flags and bunting and the central hall in which the Municipal Address had to be presented had been converted into a charming reception room. All the surroundings at the station were in keeping, and much skill and labour had been bestowed in making the decorations artistic and pleasant to the eye. Their Royal Highnesses were received on the platform by Sir James Digges La Touche, the Lieutenant Governor, and Sir Alfred Gaselee, the Lieutenant General of the Eastern Command, who were accompanied by their staffs. There were present Justices Knox, Aikman and Banerji of the High Court, Mr. Reynold, Commissioner of Agra, Mr. Winter, Chief Secretary to the Government, Mr. Brereton, Inspector-General of Police, Mr. Ferrard, Collector of Muttra, Mr. Hopkins, Collector of Agra, Mr. Tyler, Private Secretary, Mr. W. E. M. Campbell, c. s., on special duty and Captain Boys, Extra A. D. C. to the Lieutt.-Governor. The Principal Military Officers of the station and leading native nobilities were also present. The young Raja of Bhadawar a boy of nine years of age presented a bouquet to the Princess.

The Municipal Address.—After general introductions had been made by the Lieutenant Governor and Lieutenant General the Royal party moved to the Central Hall where the Municipal Commissioners were waiting to present their address

of welcome and the following address was read by Munshi Ganga Prashad, Vice-President of the Committee.

"May it please Your Royal Highnesses.—We, the Municipal Commissioners of Agra, in the name of all the residents of this ancient city, humbly pray Your Royal Highnesses graciously to accept our loyal and heartfelt welcome and the assurance of our undying devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor. Among the distinctions conferred upon this Municipality in the past we treasure most highly two marks of favour accorded to us by Your Royal Highnesses' illustrious house. His Majesty King-Edward honoured this body by accepting during his tour in 1876, Her late Majesty Victoria Queen-Empress deigned to accept our congratulations and prayer, the latter on the occasion of Your Royal Highnesses' marriage happily fraught with so much blessing to the Empire. To these happy memories will be added that of Your Royal Highnesses' visit, and it is our earnest hope that the artistic and architectural beauties of Agra, so jealously fostered in recent years by the Government of India and the Local Government, may receive new lustre through earning Your Royal Highness approbation. Our city, once the capital of the Moghal Emperors and the chosen resting place of the greatest among them, has received the additional honour of being selected as site of one of the two provincial monuments erected in memory of our beloved late Queen, Empress. This honour is now enhanced by Your Royal Highness' gracious consent to unveil the memorial. In conclusion, we humbly pray that Your Royal Highnesses may enjoy all the blessings of long life, health and prosperity and we beg to assure Your Royal Highnesses that we are and ever shall be Your Royal Highnesses' most loyal and obedient servants."

The Prince's Reply.

The Prince in reply said:—

"Gentlemen,— On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you sincerely for the kind welcome which you have given to us. It is a privilege to any one, whether from the West or from the East to approach your beautiful and ancient city. We look forward with keen interest to seeing its artistic and architectural beauty of which you are so justly proved, and I am quite certain that during our visit we shall gain impressions of Agra which will never fade from our minds and we shall always remember your friendly greetings and the pains which you have taken to make our stay here pleasant and successful. I look forward to associating myself with you in the unveiling on Monday of the statue which you have raised to the memory of our late beloved Queen Empress. It is befitting, that in this city, which is so rich in exquisite monuments of the great Emperors of the past, there should be a memorial of a ruler who yielded to none in her love and good will towards India. While nothing can rob you of the noble inheritance which you possess, I notice with satisfaction that you are keeping pace with the time so that you may have a future as well as past, for I learn that your railway system is being further developed and that your cotton industry is steadily increasing. Gentlemen, the Princess and I earnestly trust that the prosperity and welfare of Agra may thus continue. I shall have much pleasure in conveying to the King-Emperor those assurances of your undying devotion to His Majesty to which your address gives expression."

The members of the Municipal Board were then presented to Their Royal Highnesses and this concluded the reception. The Prince inspected the Guard of Honour furnished by the

Royal Welsh Fusiliers of which His Royal Highness is Colonel-in-Chief and the Royal party then entered their carriages for the drive to the Circuit House the 15th Hussar furnishing the escort.

The route taken was by the Strand Road with the dry river bed hard by and thence through the Park and by Prince's gate to the Circuit House and the camp, the drive occupying a very short time. The volunteers and 17th Rajputs lined the greater part of the road while the police kept the section near the railway station. The 18th furnished a Guard of Honour at the Circuit House, while the Royal Welsh Fusiliers had the regular guard duties there during the Royal stay.

The Prince and Princess were received at the Circuit House by Lady La Touche. The camp pitched on the ground was on a very large scale and was admirably placed as it commanded a view of the Taj, the Fort and the City. The laying out of the flower beds has had beautiful results while the new lake in the shape of a horse shoe is a very pleasant feature. There was unluckily a high wind blowing and the cloud of dust rather spoilt the view.

Their Royal Highnesses made their first close acquaintance with the architectural glories of Agra in the afternoon, when they visited Sikandra or Akbar's tomb in the beautiful grounds adjoining which the Members of the Agra Club gave a garden party. They started at 3-45 p. m. and proceeded from the Circuit House by the Prince's gate towards the Taj, turning at the bottom of the hill into the Strand Road, and along this road as far as the Pontoon bridge, whence followed the Muttra Road to Sikandra. They left Sikandra at 5-30 p. m. and returned by the same route as far as the railway bridge over the Jamna when they turned to the right and travelled

along the road past the Delhi and Amar Singh gates of the Fort and through the Park to the Circuit House.

The decorations in the city along the road included a large number of triumphal arches, the best of which were those erected by the Municipality in red and gold and green and silver respectively. There were Royal Mottos at every turn and numerous private stands, all in gayest colours, that of the Young Raja of Bhadawar being particularly noticeable. A multitude of small pavilions of wooden frame-work decorated with coloured cloth and embroidered fabrics were also to be seen, and traders of Agra had done their best to make the scene a bright one. From end to end of the route streamers and bannerets were hung across the roadway and thus an air of festivity was given to the city. In the morning the gathering of the people was great but the crowds were much greater in the afternoon and once again one noticed as in other towns visited the swarm of people on the housetops and at the windows. There was a general rejoicing throughout the city and the Royal procession of this evening was a great event of the day.

Mr. Reynolds, the President and the Members of Club Committee, received Their Royal Highnesses at Sikandra, a large number of European and native gentlemen was in attendance, and the band of the 17th Rajputs played a selection of music. The beautiful monument that Jahangir raised to his father, Akbar the greatest of Moghals, has benefited greatly from the informed zeal for the preservation of architectural treasure which now animates the Government of India. The minarets of the Main gate have been restored and portions of the coloured work in the arches of the second of the four tiers of the tombs replaced, so that it is possible to form an

idea of the appearance of the building when these hues had not faded.

In driving back the long route through the city and round the fort was purposely taken that Their Royal Highnesses might view the illuminations. These commenced with torches flaming in the dusk near Sikandra and then developed as the city approached into continuous line of dancing flames. These culminated in thin streaks of fire on the grand walls of the fort and ripples of flickering lights by the river ghats. The measure of Agra's joy in the Royal visit may be taken from hundreds of stands constructed all along the route so as to command a better view of the Prince and Princess. The stands were draped with red cloth hung with chandeliers and ablaze with light and the people thronged on them. Late at night after dinner Their Royal Highnesses visited the Taj to see the full effect of the moon-light on the building.

Sunday, the 17th December 1905.

In the morning Their Royal Highnesses attended the Divine Service at the Cantonment Church where the Bishop of Lucknow read an impressive and apposite sermon and in the course of his local references dwelt upon the extraordinary toleration shown by Akbar to all creeds.

In the afternoon they drove across the pontoon bridge to the tomb of Itmad-ud-doula on the opposite bank of the river, one of the famous buildings of Agra built by Nur Jahan, the favourite wife of Jahangir to the honour of her father's remains in 1628. The Chini-ka-Roza, with its tomb covered with printed enamel was also seen.

The Royal party, next drove to the Taj and spent the remainder of the afternoon, appreciating its exquisite beauties in the softened light of the declining day. The supreme creation

of the artist in stone, the perfect material expression of man's love for woman, and the proud passion of an Emperor's love wrought into living stone, the Roza of Taj stands irreproducible as the yearning which gave it birth. The visit to Taj was exceedingly delightful and Their Royal Highnesses enjoyed it with best advantage.

Monday, the 18th December 1905.

In the morning the Prince and Princess visited the Agra Fort with all its historical buildings, the Moti Masjid (pearl mosque), the Dewan-e-Am, the Jahangir's palace, the Saman Burj (jasmine tower) where Shah Jahan spent his last days in confinement, the Dewan-e-Khas and the Shish Mahal (the glass chamber), as also the Gates of the Ghazni Fort, the only trophy of the Kabul war of 1842, once said to be of sandal wood and originally taken from the Somnath temple in Gujrat by Sultan Mahmud but now discovered to be of Dewdwar wood and locally built at Gazni. Their Royal Highnesses examined the principal memorials of the most magnificent of Mogal emperors Akbar, Jehangir and Shah Jahan, whose names are inseparably connected with Agra and the splendour of whose courts can be imagined from these monuments which are now only silent chambers and terraces. Delightful views of the Taj and of the extensive tract of the country with the Jamna now a thin and shallow stream was taken from the heights of these old palaces. Their Royal Highnesses entered the Fort by the Delhi or Massy gate and after spending two hours in the instructive amusement returned by the Bukhara or Amar Sing gate named so after the rude bravery of a headstrong scion of the Jodhpur house. At the Circuit House they lunched with the Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

The principal event of the Agra visit was in the afternoon when His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales unveiled the statue to Her late Majesty the Queen, which has been erected in the memory of her splendid reign. The veneration inspired by Queen Victoria in the provinces which had special reason to value the gracious terms of proclamation was so deep that in the Province of Agra alone a sum of Rs. 625,000 was collected. In all districts where the subscriptions amounted to Rs. 25,000, Rs. 75 per cent of local donations was refunded for the erection of local memorials and the remainder of the fund was allotted to the raising of the provincial memorials at Agra and Allahabad. In this way twelve districts monuments were erected and at Allahabad a seated figure of Her Majesty in marble under a Gothic canopy of grey lime-stone. The Agra statue represents Her Majesty standing. It is of bronze, raised on lofty pedestal and flanked by allegorical figures of Truth and Justice, with a bronze panel descriptive of empire at the back. Round the base of the support, is a marble reservoir fed from bronze shells projecting from the pedestal. The statuary and bronze shells are the work of Mr. Thomas Brock, R. A., who also approved the design of the reservoir. The memorial stands on extremely fine summit of a grassy knoll in MacDonald Park. The bronze figure looks towards the Fort, behind is the Taj Mahal, and the city stretches out in all its picturesque confusion towards the north-west. The scene when the Royal cortege drove up was one of singular dignity and charm. There stood the statue draped in Union Jacks and round it was a circle of intent faces. The native gentry of the province in their varied robes, the scarlet of the British Infantry, the dark *lungis* of the native troops, the yellow and graceful turbans of the massed school children and the uniform

and pretty frocks of the residents of the station. On the high bank towards the city the Ramlila ground were assembled, the people a buzzing chattering throng, making a splash of colour on the yellow dust. Up the Serpentine road which winding through the Park leads to the foot of knoll, came Lancers on bay chargers, Lancers on greys, Lancers on chesnuts, and the Royal Carriage in the centre of them all. Through a lane formed by the brilliant staff, came the Prince and Princess and they were received at the steps in front of the Memorial and conducted to the dais by the following Executive Committee of the Queen Victoria Memorial Fund.

PRESIDENT,

Honourable Mr. Justice Knox.

MEMBERS.

The Honourable Mr. A. McRobert.

Nawab Mumtaz-ud-doula Mohamad Fayaz Ali Khan, c. s. i.
of Pahasu.

Raja Balwant Singh, c. i. e. of Awa.

Raja Ram Partap Singh of Manda.

Raja Kishan Kumar of Sahespur.

Rai Ram Charan Das Bahadur.

The Honourable Munshi Madho Lall

Shamsh-ul-ulma Moulvi Sayad Amjad Ali.

Sayad Akbar Husen, Khan Bahadur.

Sayad Karamat Husen.

Mr. H. Z. Darroh, i. c. s., Commissioner of Allahabad.

Mr. H. V. Lovet, i. c. s., Collector of Allahabad.

Mr. H. David, Subordinate Judge.

HONORARY SECRETARIES.

The Honourable Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia.

Mr. H. Nelson, i. c. s.

The unveiling ceremony was simple and reverent. The Honourable Mr. Justice Knox, the Chairman of the Committee read the following address :—

“To

His Royal Highness George Frederick Albert, Prince of Wales, K. G., P. C., K. T., K. P., G. C. S. I., G. C. M. G., G. C. I. E., G. C. V. O., I. S. O.

Her Royal Highness Victoria Mary, Princess of Wales, Lady of the Imperial Order of the Crown of India, and Member of the Royal Order of Victoria Albert.

May it please Your Royal Highnesses :—It has been said, and perhaps with some degree of truth, that the affections of mankind are fickle and their memory of their benefactors short lived. Your Royal Highnesses, however, need no assurance that when the hearts of India's millions are stirred to their depths by the conviction that they have enjoyed or are enjoying the sway of a sovereign who is sympathetic with and devoted to their interests, the loyalty evoked burns brightly and fiercely. The memory of such a sovereign cannot fail to be cherished, and history assures us that it lingers on through succeeding ages with undiminished lustre. Such is the love, such the reverence which the present generation feels for the memory of late Queen Victoria the first Empress of India, that this love and this reverence will long survive any memorial, be it of bronze or be it of marble, which can be erected as token of their existence. It is not therefore mainly with the object of perpetuating the memory of our late great and noble Queen that this and other statues in the province have been erected. The thought that inspires this memorial is rather the simple desire to bear witness to the wondrous power which her late Most Gracious Majesty held over the hearts of all

her subjects in this land, whatever their race, whatever their creed. All have united in one joint-memorial to emphasize the confidence felt that in Her Majesty's eyes all were equally precious and next through it to proclaim—in silent and reverent unison of one and all the farewell tribute, the farewell blessing.

“She wrought her people lasting good” in these pages, which I pray Your Royal Highness may graciously be pleased to accept, will be found set out details of the measures taken of the different memorials erected by the people of the Province of Agra to carry out this object. In the name of all her late Majesty's subjects in this Province, I pray that Your Royal Highnesses will add to the many acts of grace and courtesy already bestowed the still further kindness of now unveiling the Memorial towards the erection of which all classes and all races in every district in this Province have loyally and spontaneously contributed.”

His Royal Highness replied :—

“Gentlemen,—When some months ago I accepted your invitation to unveil this statue of our late beloved Queen-Empress, my intention was to perform the ceremony in silence, for on occasions like this when our hearts are full of hallowed memories silence is often more eloquent than the sincerest words of praise and affection ; but, gentlemen, your address has greatly touched the Princess of Wales and myself and we wish to join in this tribute of love and gratitude to her whom you simply but truly call a great and noble queen. No words of mine are needed to tell you that my revered grand mothers loved the Indian people, and that she bequeathed to my dear father and to me her great regard for India. I

unveil this statue not only as a memory of Your first Queen-Empress, but also as a memorial to the fact that India knows how to be grateful for her love. It will be an enduring monument of the sympathy which existed between the Queen-Empress Victoria and her Indian people. May such feelings of attachment to our House grow stronger and stronger as time goes on."

His Royal Highness then pulled the card holding the National flag in place, the colours rolled away and the statue became visible, whilst the water gushed from the bronze shells. The guard of honour presented arms, the band played the National Anthem and Royal salute was fired from the ramparts of the fort. Their Royal Highnesses and the members of committee left the dais and viewed the statue making circuit of the marble parapet. Shortly after the Royal party left the place and a crowd of spectators gathered about the statue.

In the evening the Lieutenant Governor of United Provinces Sir James and Lady La Touche gave a dinner after which a reception was held. All the leading residents of this part of the province were present and the hospitality of Sir James and Lady La Touche was generously and tastefully exercised.

Tuesday, the 19th December 1905.

Their Royal Highnesses proceeded in the morning by motor car to Fatehpur Sikri, staying there for the lunch and motaring back in the afternoon. Fatehpur Sikri is the deserted city which Akbar built in honour of Shekh Salem Chishti whom he was devoted to for the birth of Salem (Jahangir) and whose shrine with Mosque and Buland Darwaza (high gate) is the first object of interest. Little boys dive into the tank below the gate falling from a great height for the sake of a pice or

any other thing of trifling value. The palaces and their court yards, the Hall of Audience, the Council Chamber, the public offices, the stables, the houses of Jodh Bai, the Mariam Begam and the daughter of Birbal all stand desolate as they have stood for longer than three centuries. The houses of Jodh Bai and Mariam Begam, the former with the images worshipped by her clearly shout that not only had Akbar both Hindu and Christian wives but also allowed them to profess their respective religions. There are also the houses of his Secretaries Abul Fazl and Faizi, the former, author of the famous work of Ayin Akbari and the latter being a Sanscrit Scholar rendered into Persian many valuable works of that classical language. Their Royal Highnesses have realised the greatness of Akbar's work, and his genius as a ruler, and every building which is linked with the great Emperor's name has a marked interest for them.

Gwalior.

The Royal party entered the Gwalior territory and Maharaja Scindhia with Hana Sahib Ingle Hazratji and Mr. Cobb, the Resident, met Their Royal Highnesses and received them at the Morar Station at 10 o'clock. This was not, however, a state arrival and reception, it took place half an hour later at the Gwalior Station to which the Maharaja travelled in the same train with the Prince and Princess and which was highly decorated. In one *shamiana* waited Her Highness the Maharani and her mother and in another were Major Daly, the Agent Governor General for Central India with his political staff, all the leading officials and Sardars of the State and a number of European ladies and gentlemen, the Maharaja's guests Mrs. Daly, General Sir Archibald Hunter, Count and Countess of Quad Lad Locke Elliot, &c.

On arrival Their Royal Highnesses were met by Major Daly and the twelve principal Sardars, among whom sprightly little Sitolin the premier noble of Gwalior twelve years old was conspicuous, were presented. A royal salute from the Gwalior Fort, the presenting of arms by the Guard of Honour and the usual other Royal honours were duly paid. The Prince accompanied by the Maharaja and the staff proceeded to inspect the Guard of Honour and the Princess with Mrs. Daly entered the *shamiana* and received a loyal personal welcome from the Maharanis, a bouquet being presented to Her Royal Highness.

The procession to the palace was arranged on elephants. Elephant is the real imperial beast and the procession on the gorgeously caprisoned animals was most imposing ceremonial of truest Indian fashion. There were thirty-six elephants of richest trappings, their heads and trunks were all painted and

the designs were very varied. The leading pair intended respectively for the Prince and Maharaja, the Princess and Major Daly were particularly gigantic and gorgeous. The *howdas* were of gold and silver, the *sis* or mantle over the forehead and chains round their necks were of gold and long gold pendants hung from their ears. Their massive frontals were sheathed with gold mail and screened with shields of rhinoceros hide. The *howda* cloths were of deep crimson heavily embroidered with Scindia's arms in gold. The *Maharajats* or *Foujdars* as they are locally termed, bore chouris of peacock feathers fixed in sockets of gold, studded with gems, and urged on their unwieldy chargers with *ankushes*. To mark their dignity these two animals had the Prince of Wales' Feathers cleverly painted on the base of their trunks with the historic motto *Ich Dien* below. The other thirty-four elephants for the suite and officials were also splendidly bedecked and as the whole body moved two by two the spectacle was a most brilliant one. The Maharaja received his Royal guests in purely oriental manner with no defect in the detail and the ceremonial was impressively splendid. But there was far more than the mere elephant procession, in front went men on foot with native music and herald proclaiming a welcome, led horses prancing with their gold and silver trappings and cushioned saddles, state *palkis* showing the ancient method of conveyance and *chobdars* and bannermen with high standards. Interwoven in this column were the fine Imperial Service Lancers, their bands playing "God bless the Prince of Wales," in enthusiastic style. A battery of Horse Artillery with guns and carriages paraded along and after more retainers, rode two Cadet Corps. The Maharaja maintains among other educational institutions two colleges for the sons of his

Sardars, one to fit them for civil employment and the other to equip them for duty with the Imperial Service Troops. Both furnished escorts and uncommonly smart they looked and well mounted sitting like soldiers. More macemen and carriers of guns in coloured covers trooped along and the Royal elephants in all their splendour marched steadily onwards, the occupants of the *hondas* being shielded from the sun by golden umbrellas held aloft. A troop of Imperial Service Lancers was in close attendance and then followed the other elephants with Royal suite and Sardars. The procession was closed by squadrons of Lancers. The route from the railway station to the palace was lined throughout with troops, the two regiments of Imperial Service Infantry, one a rifle battalion were on duty. There were hundreds on horseback and on foot, many of the former being most picturesque figures with swords, lances and shields all in bright colour. It was a mingling of ancient and modern; some retainer of importance sitting in his saddle while an attendant held a small sunshade with an enormously long handle over his head and an officer of the lancers spick and span well turned out and holding himself as a soldier were object lessons of two opposite character. Behind the line of troops were crowds of spectators and on the slopes below the fort they rose in groups almost to the walls. The people were in their gaily dress which in bright sunshine gave brightness to the scene.

The procession passed slowly to the gate of the palace when a salute of 31 guns was fired from the fort. There were more spectators on the gateway and hearty cheers were raised as the inner grounds were entered. Their Royal Highnesses dismounted at the main gate and watched the latter part of the procession file past as the suite and Sardars arrived. At

1 o'clock a Durbar was held, the fine hall in the palace with its buff and gold pillars, walls and ceiling and two magnificent chandeliers, being admirably suited for the purpose. It is of great extent and perfectly proportioned, and here it may be incidently mentioned that the Jaibilas palace was built to accommodate His Majesty the King-Emperor when he visited Gwalior thirty years ago. A handsome dais had been put up, to its left the Sardars and durbaris were seated, while to the right were a large number of European officers and guests. The Princess of Wales watched the Durbar from a side library. The Prince was escorted to the dais by the Maharaja, a fanfare of the trumpets, a salute from the guard of honour and a few bars of the National anthem being the signal that the Durbar was to open. The Maharaja in person presented his twelve Sardars to the Prince and their *nazars* were touched and remitted. The first Sardar presented was little Sitolen in whom the Marahtha characteristics were very strongly marked. Conspicuous among them was Sir Michael Filose, the head of the family which has been long connected with the state. The Prince entered into a close conversation with the Maharaja, and a solemn body of drilled retainers brought trays containing *Itr pan*, gold braided *hars*, and *parchejat*, ornaments and weapons to be presented to His Royal Highness and laid them on the ground. The *parchejat* comprised beautifully embroidered cloths of every kind, the ornaments were studded with diamonds and weapons every thing from a bow and arrow to muzzle loading gun. Outside were arrayed the ceremonial gift of animals, five elephants and six horses. The Maharaja gave *itr pan* to His Royal Highness and put a handsome *har* (golden garland) round his neck. The Prince garlanded the Maharaja, and the staff

having been similarly honoured, the gifts were removed and the Prince departed. It was a most dignified and interesting ceremony.

The people of Gwalior again offered their hearty greetings to the Royal visitors on their drive to Lashkar in the afternoon to open the Victoria Memorial Market. Lashker is the real capital of the state and town Gwalior only a small place on the way to fort. The Maharaja, the members of the Municipality, the Sardars and European ladies had assembled under a *shamiana* erected opposite to the market and on arrival Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Maharaja and the members of the Municipality. The purpose of the market is described in the following speech of the Maharaja.

"Your Royal Highnesses.—On behalf of the citizens of Lashker, I, as President of their Municipal Corporation, beg to offer Your Royal Highnesses a most hearty welcome to this town. It will not be out of place to give Your Royal Highnesses a brief history of this town and of the work done by the Municipality since its establishment. This town was founded in the year 1810 by my ancestor His late Highness the Maharaja Doulat Rao Scindia. The gateway to Your Royal Highnesses' right was the nucleus of the town and as time went on the other buildings arose without any idea of symmetry or regard to preservation of sanitation. All the roads in the town at this time were of paved stone, and the whole town practically was fortuitous combination of buildings of all shapes and kinds. As the people learnt better, the successive streets opened marked an improvement upon the previous ones of which the Jiwaji Bazar, called after my father, is an example. The Lashkar Municipality was founded in the year 1887, but for years it was on a less ambitious footing than at

present. This deficiency was remedied in 1893, and the present body was properly organised with Sub-Committees for various circles and with a sufficiency of members. The income of the Municipality prior to its remodelling amounted to about Rs. 50,000, but the Durbar has recently supplemented it, thus bringing the total annual income to Rs. 128,000. One of the consequences of its increase in revenue is that the town is to-day possessed of an arrangement which will make it a blaze of light directly Your Royal Highness touches the button beneath your hand. An endeavour is now being made to improve the sanitation and architecture of the town, and in addition to these proposals the Municipality aims at having a large public garden, a Town Hall and an electric train service. These are rather ambitious schemes but it is hoped they will become accomplished facts in the course of time. The market building which I have the honour to request Your Royal Highness to declare open this afternoon, is built to perpetuate the memory of Her Most Gracious Majesty the late Queen-Empress. The building cost Rs. 38,000, which was paid by public subscription, and it was designed by Sardar Balwant Rao Scindia, who, I think, may be congratulated on his performance. The foundation stone of the building was laid by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, and it is a happy coincidence that Your Royal Highness is opening it. Taking advantage of the present occasion we have organised a little exhibition of indigenous products. In addition to the industrial products there are also exhibited articles turned out by the Maharani Girl's School and Technical Institute. The former will illustrate, to some extent, the progress made in the state by female education. For the prosperity of the trade in this State it was considered necessary to encourage handicrafts, and to

fulfil this object, the technical institute was opened in the month of July of this year. It is customary with Municipal bodies always to ask for favours and true to the traditions of our species we are asking Your Royal Highness to do us not one but two favours. I trust, therefore, that Your Royal Highness will now be graciously pleased to open the Victoria Memorial Market and electric installation."

In his reply His Royal Highness said :—

"Your Highness and Members of the Municipal Committee of Lashker.—It has given the Princess of Wales and myself great satisfaction to accept your interesting address and to observe from it that in matters of local self-government the Gwalior State is adopting a wise and forward policy. I have much pleasure in acceding to your request that I should open the Victoria Memorial Market and inaugurate the city's installation of electric lighting. I trust that for many years to come these undertakings will prove of great benefits to the city of Lashkar and bear testimony to the enterprise of its Municipality and the philanthropic zeal of His Highness the Maharaja."

His Royal Highness then opened a massive gold padlock with a jewelled gold key. On the padlock were engraved portraits of the Prince and Princess and the Maharaja, and illustration of the palace, the fort, and laying the foundation stone of the market by the Duke of Connaught. Unlocking the casket His Royal Highness pulled a handle and a curtain rolled up opening the building. After half an hour spent in examining the products of the State collected in the Market His Royal Highness returned to the *shamiana* and pressing a button flooded the building with a blaze of coloured light, thus inaugurating the new Electric Light Works which have

cost three lakhs of rupees. In this coloured light were the transparent likenesses of the King and Queen, Prince and Princesses, the Viceroy and Lady Minto with the motto "Happiness and Prosperity."

On return of the Royal party the city and palaces were illuminated and there was a grand display of fire works on the battlements of the fort; but flight after flight of hundreds of balloons which formed a new milky way of enormous stars high across the firmament was the most pleasing of all.

21st December 1905.

This morning there was review of the military force of Maharaja Scindhia at Chatipur an open plain with low hills overlooking it on two sides about three miles from the palace. At 9-30 the Prince and staff rode and the Princess drove to the saluting flag, pitched in front of a raised *shamiana* from a screened portion of which the Maharani watched the parade. Besides the Imperial Service Troops which consist of three regiments of cavalry, two battalions of infantry, a company of sappers and a transport train, there were on parade two batteries of Horse Artillery, some heavy guns drawn by elephants, a battery of field guns with bullock drouht, a company of sappers and two battalions of infantry. The combined forces that constitute the state army amounted to 4,807 men and was commanded by the Maharaja himself. His Highness with his army staff began the march past and after saluting rode into position near the Prince's right, then followed the Horse Artillery in column of batteries, the Cavalry Brigade passed in column of squadrons and presented a gallant sight of soldierly riding and fluttering pennons; the field battery marched slowly with its bullocks; the three heavy guns were drawn each by two elephants that saluted with their trunks carrying them high as

they neared the flag ; and the company of sappers headed the Infantry Brigade in column of double companies. The Lee-Metford rifles distinguished the Imperial Service regiments and a miniature likeness of the Maharaja attached to the turban of each soldier showed that he belonged to the Regular state army. The Prince complimented the Maharaja on the success of the parade and, when the troops were drawn up in a crescent, presented medals to nine sowars and two sappers for service in South Africa.

In the afternoon military sports were held closing with a sham fight. First a squad of the 1st Infantry gave a smart display of semaphore signalling and the 4th Infantry an exhibition of Indian club exercise. Then followed a musical ride by small boys in which each section represented the dress of different periods in the Gwalior history from Maharaja Madhoji Scindia to the present day. At the end there was the sham fight in which a force from north of Chatipur attacked, captured and blew up a Chinese fort on the plain and took its garrison as prisoners of war.

The banquet held in the new dining room of the palace attended by 130 guests and conspicuous amongst many novel and ingenious decorations was a tiny railway that ran round the central table carrying the wine. At the conclusion of the dinner the Maharaja entered and took his seat on the left of the Prince. After proposing the health of the King-Emperor which was loyally honoured, in submitting the toast of the Prince and Princess, His Highness said :—

“I know no words which will adequately convey an idea of the feelings which spring in my heart as I rise to say a word of welcome to Your Royal Highnesses on behalf of my people, my family and myself. I shall, therefore, not attempt the im-

possible task of describing those feelings, but shall content myself with saying that the present is a unique occasion in my life and that I shall never forget the honour done to me by Your Royal Highnesses' presence here to-night and by your gracious kindness in visiting my capital. This house which Your Royal Highnesses have graced by your presence was designed by Sir Michael Filose and built in the year 1874 under the direction of my late lamented father, and the first exalted guest that ever abode under its roof was His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, your revered father. With the lapse of time its interior has undergone considerable alterations and in the natural fitness of things it seems only proper that in its modernised condition it should have conferred upon it the additional honour of a visit from Your Royal Highnesses. What adds so much more to the honour of the house the distinction of the occasion and the pleasure of us all is the circumstance that unlike the previous occasion, this is rendered even more felicitous by the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

I had intended in the course of this speech to deal at some length with the ambitions that have governed me during the last ten years of my career as one whom Providence has called upon to rule over a state containing an area of 30,000 square miles and a population of about 3,000,000, and to illustrate how each move made has been directed towards the accomplishing of these ambitions. But realising that the inevitable fatigue of long journeys already made and the prospect of more still to be undertaken, together with the misappropriateness of the hour, cannot but make such a narrative rather tedious and protracted, I shall refrain from giving effect to my cherished idea. It will be enough for me to say that

whatever useful work has been or is being undertaken in the various departments of my state has but one ultimate goal, viz., to help towards the stability of the British Empire, and with that end in view to ameliorate the conditions of the people over whom I am called upon to rule.

Wherever Your Royal Highnesses travel in India you will see on the triumphal arches and in the addresses read to you the words "loyal" and "devotion to the Crown." If I say but little on the subject it is because I feel all the more deeply. My hope and ambition is that the day may come when my army and I may by our acts show what is not only on our lips but in our hearts. Just now there is some distress in some districts of the state owing to the failure of monsoon, but I have no doubt that Your Royal Highness' visit to the capital will grant it an immunity against famine for many a long years. This remark may sound at best a pure sentiment, but it embodies a feeling which to my knowledge is implicitly relied upon by the simple-minded villagers of my state. During the short time Your Royal Highness is here I shall endeavour to bring to Your Royal notice as much as I can of the administrative reforms which I have been attempting to introduce into the state. May I say that the interest that Your Royal Highness has already graciously shown in my Army and in the Municipality of my capital has greatly encouraged me, and will be an incentive to fresh efforts on my part. I shall not now take up more of Your Royal Highness' time than to say that I hope this visit to Gwalior, which has no doubt entailed considerable personal inconvenience to yourselves, will afford an insight into the place and prosperity enjoyed under the benign rule of His Majesty's Government, and will also furnish some amusement and relaxation to make up for the

trouble you have undergone. My Lords, Ladies, and gentlemen, I ask you to drink to the healths of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The toast was drunk with enthusiasms and the Prince in replying said:—

"Maharaja Sahib —In the name of the Princess of Wales and on my own behalf I thank you sincerely for the eloquent and touching words in which you have proposed our health. I recognise that we have listened to no mere complimentary speech, but that His Highness has taken this opportunity of telling us the guiding principles and motives of his life. We are, I am sure, grateful for his frankness and highly appreciate his noble expressions, for whether we regard these principles from the point of view of the British Empire, the Maharaja himself or the subjects of the Gwalior State, we cannot fail to recognise in them the highest ideals and aspirations. His goal is the stability of the British Empire and to attain that goal he sees that he must strive, and indeed he is striving with all his characteristic energy, to improve the condition of his people. I look forward with pleasure and interest to hearing from His Highness of his administrative reforms, and while His Highness, modestly refrains from telling us of his ambitions and intentions, we do not forget the hospitalship which he sent to China a few years ago. I shall like also to remind you of the two regiments which the Maharaja has just added to the Imperial Service Troops, and indeed I believe that his ambition is to see his whole army attain to that excellence which characterises the troops, which he gives so freely to the service of the Empire, and I shall like to say how very much I am indebted to him for showing me his fine troops on parade this morning. We all know of our host's

reputation as a soldier, but his energies and his influence are just as conspicuous and effective in the civil administration of his state. The Princess and I desire to express our deep sense of gratitude to Your Highness for the kindness and hospitality which you have shown to us and for all the trouble which you have taken to entertain us and our large party in your capital, nor can I refrain from alluding to the magnificent procession with which Your Highness honoured our arrival yesterday. It was the first time that we had taken part in a ceremony mounted on elephants which is only possible in this wonderful country. I can assure you that we shall never forget that splendid scene with all its picturesque surroundings, and we shall also remember that every one of its detail had been conceived and carried out so successfully by Your Highness. I am looking forward with great pleasure to enjoy the sport for which your state is so well renowned, and in which you are kind enough to allow me to join. Before sitting down I must convey to you, Maharaja, my dear father's warm messages of esteem and good will, and I am glad to have another message to deliver from the King-Emperor, which I am sure will please Your Highness. You have been appointed Honorary Colonel of the Indian Regiment of which I am proud to be the Colonel-in-Chief. The 1st Lancers will be as delighted as I am to welcome you as one of us. I call upon you ladies and gentlemen, to join with me in drinking to the health and long life of His Highness the Maharaja Scindia, I pray that all possible blessings may be given to him and his people."

Various ladies and gentlemen were presented in the Durbar Hall converted into drawing room and Their Royal Highnesses retired shortly after 11 o'clock.

22nd December 1905.

The Prince shot a young tiger at Paniar at a distance of 20 miles where Their Royal Highnesses and a small party motored out in the morning. To the shooting tower about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Paniar the Prince rode and the Princess was carried in a *palki*. The shooting took a long time and they returned at $3\frac{1}{2}$.

23rd December 1905.

The Prince accompanied by the Maharaja went out for shooting to Tikanpur 22 miles from the palace. The shoot, as yesterday, was from a small tower; a tigress was driven within range after two hours' beating; the Prince wounded it badly; then the beast disappeared in the thick jungle; the Maharaja who was amongst the beaters on foot killed it with a second bullet.

Instead of joining the shooting party, the Princess of Wales spent the morning in palace with the Maharani who speaks English fluently and sings quite charmingly. In the afternoon she took a drive and enjoyed the sight of some sports.

Sunday, 24th December 1905.

In the morning, Divine service was held in the little Cantonment Church at Morar; and in the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses visited the famous hill fort of Gwalior. Motoring to the north-east entrance the Prince and Princess accompanied by the Maharaja mounted the gorgeously caparisoned elephants and made the ascent of the stiff slope to the Elephant Gate. They visited Man Singh's palace, Man Mandir, the *Teli ka Mandir* the loftiest building in Gwalior, and on return saw the colossal Jain statues hewn in the living rock. From the terrace of the Statues Their Royal High-

nesses walked to the *Sas-Bahu temple* where tea was served to them and they returned to the palace at the approach of the night.

25th December 1905.

Christmas morning brought a pleasant memento of the season to every one of the guests of His Highness the Maharaja in the shape of a graceful Christmas Card with his portrait and a view of the palace.

Service was held in the little Cantonment Church at Morar at 10 o'clock, Lord Bishop of Nagpur conducted the service and preached an appropriate sermon.

His Royal Highness and the Maharaja went to Tikanpur for shooting. A fine tiger was put up, the Prince wounded it and the Maharaja got in a couple of shots before the beast sought shelter in the cover whence it was driven out and killed with a fourth shot. It proved to be a splendid tiger 9 feet 5 inches long.

At 7 o'clock there was a noble Christmas tree in the Darbar Hall of the palace, generously furnished by Her Royal Highness with toys of various description including the photographs of Prince Eddie and the other Royal children, to which all the Maratha and European boys and girls were bidden and the cup of happiness was completed.

Lucknow.

The Railway station was decorated in a most peculiar, effective and beautiful manner. Instead of flags, buntings, mottoes and pots of flower displayed everywhere, the tools, implements and materials of every Department of Railway, the Permanent Way, the Stores, the Works, the Locomotive, the Telegraph Signalling and the Traffic, were very skilfully arranged in the Reception Hall in the centre of which was a dais with two silver chairs placed on it and flanked by Union Jack and a special Royal Coat of Arm made in the Railway Workshop. The only motto was, "A loyal welcome from the Oudh and Rohilkhand State Railway." The scheme was conceived and supervised by Mr. A. U. Pope, the Traffic Manager who was warmly congratulated by Their Royal Highnesses upon originality and skill.

On arrival at 9-30 a. m. of the 26th December, the Prince and Princess were received by the Lieutenant Governor, General Locke Elliot, Commanding the Division, Their Highnesses the Nawab of Rampur and Raja of Tehri, the principal Officers of Civil and Military Services and nine leading Talukdars. The Municipality presented their following address:—

"May it please Your Royal Highnesses:—On behalf of citizens of Lucknow we desire to offer a most cordial welcome and to express grateful appreciation of the honour done to our city by the visit of Your Royal Highnesses. We know how great an undertaking it is for you to travel through whole of this vast Empire and how numerous are the calls upon your time and we feel most honoured at being distinguished by your gracious visit. Lucknow has always prided itself on a special personal loyalty to the British throne since the days when the

kings of Oudh desired above all other titles to be known as younger brothers of the Kings of England, and were honoured by their personal correspondence and friendship. We have had the honour of welcoming His Most Gracious Majesty King Edward VII., when in 1875-76 he, as Prince of Wales, visited India, and we humbly ask Your Royal Highnesses to be graciously pleased to convey to His Majesty our fervent congratulations on his glorious reign, and our profound loyalty to his throne and person. We crave permission to present Your Royal Highness with this address."

His Royal Highness in reply said :—

"Gentlemen,—The Princess of Wales and I are very grateful to you for the kind words of your address. It is indeed a great undertaking to travel through this vast Indian Empire. Time would not permit of our visiting all the many places we wished to see, but we made a point of including in our programme a visit to your famous and interesting city. The name of Lucknow is very precious to us at home. It is part of our history of which we are proud, and these sentiments of pride may be shared by the gallant veterans whom I hope to see this afternoon at the Residency. None of us can forget the significant fact commemorated in the monument erected by Lord Northbrook to the brave Indians who fought by our side. I am told, and I believe, that the same feelings which inspired them animate the people of Oudh to-day. We both hope to enjoy our stay in Lucknow, to study its historical land marks and to meet the great Talukdars of Oudh. I shall not fail to convey to the King-Emperor your loyal assurances. We thank you for your friendly welcome, and we wish you all the prosperity which should attend the capital of the Garden of India."

Their Royal Highnesses entered a carriage and drove to the Government House, where after breakfast the Prince received the Nawab of Rampur and the Raja of Tehri with all the ceremonies which are gone through the visits of native chiefs.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness laid foundation stone of new Medical College the most important event of the visit to Lucknow. It will be built through the generosity of the public of the United Provinces with such an outburst of spontaneous enthusiasm that not less than 12 lakhs of rupees were contributed within the short period after October last and subscriptions are still freely coming in to make up 15 lakhs. Much praise is due to the activity and munificence of the nobility of the Province the foremost among whom are:— Maharaja Bhagwati Prashad Singh of Balrampur whose donation amounts to Rs. 3,00,000, Maharaja Sir Pratap Narayan Singh, K. C. I. E., of Ajodhia who headed the deputation with the proposal to the Lieutenant Governor, Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, C. S. I., of Jahangirabad who started the movement, Honourable Raja Ali Mohomad Khan Bahadur of Mahomadabad, His Highness the Nawab of Rampur, the Maharaja of Benaras, the Rajas of Kapurthala and Tehri, Nawab Fayaz Ali Khan, C. S. I., of Pahasu, Rana Sheoraj Singh of Khajangaon and Nawab Yusaf Ali Khan of Chhatari whose subscriptions varied from 55,000 to 10,000 to which a sum of Rs. 3,000 was added by Honourable Sir James Digges La Touche, K. C. S. I., the Lieutenant Governor.

On arrival of Their Royal Highnesses at the site selected for the College, Sir John Stanley, the Chairman of the Reception Committee read an address inviting the Prince to lay the foundation stone. The address stated that the movement

marked an epoch in the provincial history by uniting the two provinces in a public work of loyalty and gratitude. Their Royal Highnesses had made the two provinces one people who intended to make the College best in the East. Part of the scheme was to open a branch college for women. Finally the address prayed that the College might bear the name of the Prince and the women's branch of the College that of the Princess.

His Royal Highness then laid the foundation stone and replied the address with the following speech :—

“Sir John Stanley and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you sincerely for the very kind sentiments to which your address gives expression. We also thank you for affording us this opportunity of identifying ourselves with an institution which must have a marked influence on the health and happiness of a vast population of these provinces. I gather from the papers which I have read that for many years the need of a Medical College has been recognised. I rejoice to think that, thanks to the noble liberality of the Maharaja of Balrampur and of others whose name will be gratefully remembered by future generations this great need will now be supplied. We deem ourselves fortunate, that the year of our visit should have been the fulfilment of this great idea, for I have inherited from my dear parents their keen interest and deep sympathy in all that concerns the noble art and profession of healing. I believe that there are many special points connected with this Medical College on which I may congratulate you and your Lieutenant Governor Sir James La Touche. The movement is spontaneous, the outcome of the people's wishes, and it is a movement in which all classes, high and low, rich and poor, official and non-official, have taken

part. I must congratulate you also on the splendid sight which you have secured, high and healthy, but still in the close neighbourhood of your city, and lastly I am desired by the Princess to congratulate you on the special provision which, thanks to the initiation and generosity of Raja Tasadduk Rasul Khan, has been made for the education of women. If the Medical College becomes, as I hope it will, "best in the East, a very powerful stimulus will be given to the movement, which will always be associated with the name of Lady Dufferin. I shall be delighted to lay the foundation stone of the College and we are proud that our names will be respectively associated with the institution and its branch college for women.

After laying the foundation stone Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Residency by the Cemetery gate and driving up to the Monument of the Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry in front of which the Mutiny Veterans were drawn up. Europeans, Eurasians and natives, they were 32 in all, 15 of whom had actually passed through the siege and 17 served in other parts of the country, and 6 among whom were women. They are generally old and Sergeant Owen is also blind. With each of them Their Royal Highnesses shook hands and spoke words of cordial appreciation. As desired by the Prince signatures of the Veterans were taken to be stored among the souvenirs of the tour, whilst the Princess crossed to where the women sat and Mrs. Abbott, Mrs. De Cruz and Ratcliffe who were among the besieged were presented to her and Her Royal Highness placed a laurel wreath on the grave of Sir Henry Lawrence of great renown. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the Residency buildings and grounds being taken round by Colonel Bonham, himself a Mutiny Veteran, who marked out the positions held by British and rebel forces with white and red flags.

After dinner a deputation of 5 Talukdars waited upon Their Royal Highnesses, graciously to honour the *fete* at Baradari in Caisar Bag where they arrived at 9-20 p. m. and a deputation consisting of the Maharajas of Ajodhia and Balrampur, Rajas of Jahangirabad and Mohamadabad, Rana of Khajangaon and Kuar Sir Harnam Sing Ahluwalia received them. The Lieutenant Governor joined the reception and on their occupying the silver chairs on the dais, Maharaja Sir Partap Narain Singh of Ajodhia and President of the British India Association presented the following Address on the part of the assembled Talukdars in a beautiful casket on the model of the throne room of the kings of Oudh now occupied by the Museum.

“May it please Your Royal Highnesses,—We, the Talukdars of Oudh, beg to approach Your Royal Highnesses with a most respectful, loyal and enthusiastic welcome on the occasion of the visit of Your Royal Highnesses to the capital of the province of Oudh. We crave to express our most earnest and heartfelt thanks to Your Royal Highnesses for having accepted our humble invitation, and honouring us with Your Royal Highnesses’ presence this evening in this memorable hall, where thirty years ago we had the inestimable privilege of welcoming Your Royal Highness’ august father, our most beloved sovereign, happy memories of which historic events are cherished in our heart by looking at his Majesty’s portrait adorning this hall and forming His Majesty’s most gracious gift to the Talukdars. We have the greater cause for rejoicing on this occasion as our country has for the first time been honoured with the visit of a Princess of Wales whom we most joyfully hail with our sincere and cordial greetings. This visit of Your Royal Highnesses affords us an additional indication

of His Majesty the King Emperor's abiding interest in the well-being and advancement of his Indian subjects. We take this opportunity to pray Your Highnesses to convey to His Majesty our feeling of unalterable loyalty and devotion to the British throne. The Province of Oudh which has the reputation of being the garden of India was fifty years ago under native princes whose throne room was in a building of which the casket enclosing this our humble address is a miniature model. Though it has enjoyed the benefits of English rule for the comparatively short period of half a century only, yet under the ægis of the British Crown its advancement in every respect has been so rapid and steady that it stands second to none of the older provinces in the moral and material progress of its people, as evidenced by spread of education. The opening of the means of communication, the enactment of the special legislation for the preservation of our estates in our families are among the special measures taken for our benefit by the British Government for which we are much grateful and which have firmly strengthened our bond of allegiance and loyalty to our august sovereign the King-Emperor and the Royal family. In conclusion we fervently pray that heaven may shower its choicest blessings on His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor, Your Royal Highnesses and other members of the Royal family."

His Royal Highness replied in the following terms:—

"The Princess of Wales and myself are very glad to meet you the Talukdars of Oudh in this great hall where just thirty years ago my dear father our King-Emperor first made your acquaintance. I thank you for the splendid reception which you have given to us in this historic capital of Oudh, and I rejoice to hear that your connection with the British Crown

has brought you prosperity and happiness. It is pleasant to hear that you can say in all sincerity that your rights and privileges have been recognised and respected by the British Government. The best guarantee of your valued privileges lies in your alliance and loyalty to the King-Emperor, and your warm assurances will be communicated to him without delay. The Princess and I are delighted to hear of the steady progress of Oudh in moral and material parts. The pleasant and hopeful account which you give in your address is due to the fact that though adhering to your status and privileges you still wisely move with the times. I hope that you and your descendants will follow this wise policy, and that whenever other members of our house, may, like us, be fortunate enough to visit India they will find the Talukdars of Oudh as contented and courteous as those whom I have the pleasure of addressing this evening. I heartily thank you all for the beautiful entertainment which you have given in our honour. We shall never forget the Talukdars of Oudh and their generous hospitality."

The President presented about 200 Talukdars to Their Royal Highnesses the ceremony of *Atar* and *Pan* was gone through, there was a grand display of fireworks and the same deputation conducted the Prince and Princess to their carriage on their departure to the Government House.

27th December 1905.

In the morning His Royal Highness formally received, first, Sulaiman Kadr Mirza Mohamad Hasan Ali Bahadur, a member of the ex-royal family of Oudh, and then the nine principal Talukdars :—Maharajas of Balrampur and Ajodhia, Rajas of Mohamadabad and Jahangirabad, Rana of Khajangaon, Raja Rampal Sing of Kori, Raja Partap Bahadur Sing of Kila,

Sardar Narain Sing of Rai Bareli and Kuar Sir Harnam Sing Ahluwalia, and at noon attended by Mr. Winter, Chief Secretary to the Government of United Provinces returned the visit of the Nawab of Rampur at Moti Mahal where all the ceremonies attendant on a visit to native chiefs were repeated the Nawab while receiving His Royal Highness was accompanied by the Commissioner of Ruhelkhand who is also Agent to the Lieutenant Governor for the State of Rampur.

After lancheon, the Ranis of Khairigarh, Partap Garh, and Tiloi had the honour of a private interview with the Princess, Mrs. Anderson, the wife of the Civil Surgeon, acting as interpreter. The two former of the Ranis know English and all these were very charitably disposed.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses passed by the way of Hazrat Ganj Club Road through the Chhatar Manzil grounds to the Husainabad Park where the United Service Club and the Mohamadabad Club were "At Home." There they renewed the acquaintance of the Mutiny Veterans and the officers of the Regiments in Lucknow were presented. The hospitality of the Clubs was generously exercised and the Garden party was most delightful.

In the evening there was a state dinner at Chhatar Manzil attended by some 80 guests officials and residents. The dining hall was handsomely decorated and afterwards His Royal Highness passed into the reception room where a large company had the honour of meeting him.

23th December 1905.

In the morning, the Lieutenant Governor, his staff and principal officials were thanked by Their Royal Highnesses and presented with appropriate gifts in connection with the Royal Visit. Later, the Prince with Major General Sir E. A.

Elliot motored round the cantonment, covering the route taken by the relief column in 1857, *via* Mall, Hope, Olpherts and Geant Roads to Dilkusha palace and La Martiniere, College.

The departure was private, therefore, only Sir James and Lady La Touche and Sir E. and Lady Elliotts and few others were privileged to be present when the Royal Train left Lucknow for Calcutta at 1-40 p. m. under a royal salute from the 74th Battery, R. F. A.

Calcutta.

The Royal train entered Howra Station, which was admirably decorated, at about 3-30 p. m. of the 29th December 1905; and Mr. Walsh, Commissioner of Burdwan, Mr. Forrest, Magistrate of Howra, Mr. F. L. Holliday, Commissioner of Police, Mr. Douglas, Mr. Dring and officers of the East Indian Railway were on the platform to receive Their Royal Highnesses. The Prince, Princess and the Suite were soon after on board the Port Commissioner's ferry steamer *the Howra* which had been made a picture of luxurious comfort and worthy to carry such distinguished passengers. On board were Mr. Damayne, Vice-Chairman of the Port Commissioners, Captain Beamont, Port Officer, and Captain Petley, Deputy Conservator of the Port. The voyage occupied first 20 minutes, as the vessel steamed slowly down the Hugly and through the shipping at anchor. His Majesty's ships *Haycinth* and *Perseos* fired a salute of 31 guns and the Prince of Wales' standard was flying.

The Howra thus reached the Prince's ghat and when she came to her moorings, Sir Andrew Fraser, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Bishop Coplesten, Metropolitan of India and Lieutenant General Sir Alfred Gaselee proceeded on board and were introduced to Their Royal Highnesses by Sir Walter Lawrence. In a few minutes the Royal party landed and the Prince inspected the Guards of Honour furnished by the Port defence volunteers and the 31st Rajputs that presented arms. A procession was formed to the dais and various introductions were made on the way. The Maharajas of Durbhanga, Burdawan, Sonbursa, and Gidhour, Sir Jotindr Mohan Tagore, the Judges of the High Court, the principal Ben-

gal officers, and Members of the Bengal Legislative Council, Mr. A. A. Apcar, Sheriff of Calcutta, Mr. D. M. Hamilton, Mr. Cable, Mr. Cruickshank, Mr. Grice, Master of the Trades Association, the Maharaja of Cooch Behar and Foreign Consuls-General were introduced and then followed the civic welcome. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, c. s., President of the Corporation, Babu Nilambar Mukerji, Vice-President and the other members were presented to Their Royal Highnesses who took their seats on the dais. Grouped in front of the dais, the Corporation read their address the Vice-President reciting it in full sonorous voice. In this the Commissioners, after expressing their allegiance and devotion to His Majesty's person and throne, said :—

“This visit of Your Royal Highness, while strengthening and cementing the bonds of loyalty and attachment which have ever bound the people of India to their sovereign, affords us an additional pledge of His Majesty the King-Emperor's abiding interest in the welfare and advancement of his Indian subjects. Calcutta is proud to be reckoned the second city in the British Empire and Your Royal Highnesses will find here abundant indications of the prosperity which everywhere British rule, the continued moral and material progress, not only of Calcutta, but of all India, as evidenced by the numerous works of public utility, the growth and development of Trade, Commerce and Industries and the spread of Education area and passing testimony to the fostering care for the Indian people, which is the guiding principle of His Majesty's rule.”

The address was enclosed in a casket of silver gilt, with panels depicting a scene on the Hugly, the Ochterlony monument, the Town Hall and the Temple at Kalighat. Then followed a charming incident. To commemorate the advent

of the first Princess of Wales in the mother city, the Commissioners sought and obtained leave to present Her Royal Highness with a jewel. This was a necklace of pearls and diamonds—the pearls of large size and each one of different colour. But instead of passing it to the lady in waiting on receiving the necklace from the Chairman, Her Royal Highness intimated her desire to wear it and placing it round her neck, Lady Shaftesbury snapped the clasp, a graceful act of appreciation which was deeply valued by the donors. In voice distinctly heard by all, His Royal Highness replied the address in these terms :—

“GENTLEMEN,—The magnificent spectacle which you have afforded to the Princess of Wales and myself, the vast crowds which are assembled to welcome us, and the eloquent words of your address, will remain among our most memorable experiences of this great Empire and its people. We both know that we are merely the fortunate recipients of the loyalty which the citizens of Calcutta feel for the King-Emperor, and in conveying to him your utterances of allegiance and devotion I shall endeavour to describe the impressive scene on which we are now looking. There is perhaps nothing in the whole of India more typical of the relations between the British and Indians than Calcutta, which has grown from a river swamp to be the second city of our Empire. If as you say the prosperity which blesses this place is common to all India, we may congratulate ourselves on the results of the bond between the Mother Country and India. Every citizen of this great capital may feel a legitimate pride in the wonderful town which has sprung up on the Hoogly, and our fellow-subjects in other parts of the Empire will see in Calcutta's present prosperity and future growth the signs which I re-

cognise every where in India of a union which under God's providence seems destined to endure. It is a great pleasure to the Princess and to myself that she has been able to accompany me to India, and on her behalf I thank you most heartily for the beautiful gift which Calcutta so generously offers her, and which she will always treasure as a charming remembrance of our visit and a token of affection and goodwill."

The route to Government House lay by the Ellenborough course—a curve on the Maidan—until it joined the red road, the great evening resort, by the statue to the late Lord Dufferin. From this point it was densely packed with people of all grades. These mingling in their holiday garb with the decorations of all venetian masts with bannerets and laurel wreaths formed into shimmering streaks of colour. The escort consisted of the 15th Hussars, Calcutta Light Horse, the 28th Field Battery, a squadron of the 4th Cavalry and the Imperial Cadet Corps 24 strong with Sir Partap Singh as Colonel Commandant. In Government Place East and old Court House Street, the crowd approached suffocation dimensions and when it surged into the street after the procession passed, it looked as if neither man nor horse could move. On arrival at the Government House there was the final reception of the Prince and Princess of Wales. His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by Lord Kitchener, Commander-in-Chief, Admiral Roe, Naval Commander-in-Chief, all the high officers of the Supreme Government, Army Head-quarters Staff, and Mr. Fuller (the sole representative of the local administrations into Bengal), the Maharaja of Tippera, the Tashi Lama, the Raja of Sikkim and the Tongsa Penlop of Bhutan, all welcomed Their Royal Highnesses and the most

cordial greetings were exchanged.

Guards of Honour furnished by the Naval Contingent and the King's own Regiment were in attendance, and the Imperial Cadet Corps formed up on the right flank of the former so as to share inspection by the Prince. The Cadets were afterwards presented individually to the Prince and offered their sword-hilts, which His Royal Highness touched. Viceroy presented the principal officers, Lord Kitchener presented the officers of Army Head-quarters Staff, and Sir Louis Dane, Foreign Secretary, performed similar offices as regards the Native Chiefs present. The Prince and Princess passed into Government House under a salute of 31 guns and the arrival and reception of Their Royal Highnesses in Calcutta fittingly closed. At night the Prince held a levy which was remarkable for being attended by more than two thousand gentlemen.

30th December 1905.

The Prince of Wales presented new colours to the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment on the Dalhousie Parade Ground within the walls of Fort William. Besides a large number of military and civilian spectators being present, His Royal Highness was received by the Commander-in-Chief, Brigadier General Sir Ronald Macdonald, Commanding the Presidency Brigade and General Sir Archibald Hunter whose old regiment the King's own is. The Bishop of Calcutta blessed the colours and the ceremony was the same as that at Indore when the Prince presented colours to the York and Lancashire Regiment. In his brief address the Prince said:—

“Colonel Carter, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the King's Own Royal Lancaster Regiment,—I consider it a great privilege to be associated with a regiment on such an important occasion in the history of its life as when

by the Sovereign's permission it receives new colours, and there is an additional satisfaction to me in performing this ceremony in the fact that my dear father the King is your Colonel-in-Chief, and also that your regiment since the time of its formation more than 220 years ago has earned a splendid record of services in all the great campaigns in which our army has taken part. The names of those campaigns emblazoned on the colours of your regiment testify to the gallant deeds of those who have gone before you, and I feel certain in committing these new colours to your keeping you will not only maintain the grand traditions of which they are the emblem, but should the opportunity occur add to them fresh titles of distinction and honour."

Colonel Carter, in reply, drew attention to several interesting episodes closely linking the Regiment to the Royal House: "It is an interesting coincidence that just one hundred years ago this year both battalions of the Regiment were reviewed at Dover by the then Prince of Wales, afterwards King George IV. On four previous occasions have colours been, presented to the Regiment by Your Royal Highness' ancestors, the last occasion being in 1878, when the colours now borne by our 2nd battalion were presented at Windsor Castle by Her late Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria and I am now the only officer still serving in the regiment who was present on that occasion. More recently, about three years ago while quartered at Malta, His Majesty the King conferred on the regiment the almost unique distinction to which Your Royal Highness has so graciously referred, of appointing himself our Colonel-in-Chief, and of which we are justly proud."

On his return to the Government House His Royal Highness witnessed the polo match between a Calcutta team and

the Imperial Cadets and enjoyed the game thoroughly; but he was deeply concerned when the Maharaja of Cooch Behar met an accident by fall of his pony and had to be removed to his lodging.

The Princess of Wales, accompanied by Lady Minto, Colonel Crooke Lawless, Secretary, Dufferin Fund and Lord Francis Scott, A. D. C., visited the Victoria Dufferin Hospital. Lady Fraser and other Ladies of the Bengal Committee received Her Royal Highness and Miss Meakin, the Lady doctor, in charge took her round showing the Hospital.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses attended the races in order to see the race for the Cup presented by the Prince. They were presented by the Viceroy and Lady Minto and there was a large attendance of the Calcutta Society and visitors including Lord Kitchener, the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal, Sir Francis Maclean, Sir Alfred Gaselee, Sir E. Locke-Elliot and other persons of official distinction. The Prince of Wales' cup brought together the pick of the Indian stables and of the thirteen horses twelve started. Long Tom, Great Scot, Dalkieth, Munderah, Prince Lyon, Acetine, Mallard, Applause, Lieutenant Bill, Hoop Iron, Nat Gould, and Rapid Pilgrim. Long Tom under Robinson won the race and His Royal Highness shook hands with its owner Dr. Spooner Hart, congratulated him for his victory and presented him with the Cup.

31st December 1905.

Their Royal Highnesses attended the Divine service at the Cathedral, which was filled with a very large congregation. The Viceroy and Lady Minto, Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser, Lord Kitchener, Admiral Roe, Sir Francis Maclean, and Sir Alfred Gaselee attended the service, which was intoned by

Canon Luckman and the Bishop of Calcutta preached the sermon.

In order to spend the day more quietly the Prince and Princess went by water to the Botanical gardens in the late afternoon to view the beautiful grounds and the huge banyan tree and returned by motor.

1st January 1906.

The proclamation parade on the Mardan this morning was very enormously attended, as the Prince and Princess of Wales were present and the people wished once more to see Their Royal Highnesses on a state occasion. The troops of all arms amounting to 122 officers and 3874 men the latter including a contingent of 450 strong were arrayed on the parade. His Royal Highness, the Viceroy and the Commander-in-Chief accompanied by their respective staffs, first inspected the troops; and when the whole party returned to the saluting flag, a salute of 31 guns, with a *feu de joie* was fired, and cheers for the King-Emperor were given; then there was a march past in which the brigades were well handled and the parade went off very successfully.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness paid an informal visit to His Highness the Aga Khan at his residence on the Eljoium Road; and Her Royal Highness visited the annual New year's day fete at the Zoological Gardens and attended a *parda* party given by Lady Fraser at Belvedere.

In the evening the Viceroy gave the usual state dinner and invited 122 guests to meet the Prince of Wales. The guests included all high officials, civil, naval and military, present in Calcutta, the Consuls-General, the European Additional Members of the Viceroy's and Bengal Legislative Councils, Nawabs Fateh Ali Khan, Salimulla, Sayad Mohamad and

Agā Khan, Mr. Gokhle, the Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Bengali Judges of the High Court and several Native Additional Members of Council.

2nd January 1906.

In the afternoon the citizens of Calcutta gave to Their Royal Highnesses a Swadeshi entertainment, on the Maidan near the site of the Victoria Memorial where an amphitheatre was erected and in the centre stood a canopied dais facing a raised arena. Inducted to this dais with much circumstance and with Indian noblemen in attendance as Chouribardars, Chhatrdharis, Their Royal Highnesses held before them a jewelled *Gulabpash* or rose-water basin. Garlands of white flowers were presented and Chandan or white sandal scented with saffron, musk and *agar*, a sacred fragrant wood, was offered and accepted. With the gift of a bouquet to the Princess, the inaugural greeting closed and there stepped forward three *pandits* bearing four gold plates each containing a cocoanut, a quantity of paddy, a few blades of grass, a gold coin and flowers, the national emblem of fertility and plenty. They gave place to three "Shamsh-ul-ulmas" who presented a "Kasida" specially composed for the occasion. Two Buddhist priests submitted an address comprising *pali shloks* and a shrill voiced choir raised in Bengali, a song of welcome, by the Maharaja Tagor. Then there followed singing and dancing like that of Holi and next in succession was the Nagar Sankirtan, a dance of jumps to the music of Weird. Those who studied the Bharthi musical association which interluded over that Indian music is more scientifically constructed than that of West and certainly the gentle plaintive melody in the minor key created a most agreeable impression. The Eastern dance has nothing in common with the Western ideas and

thought, therefore, the exhibition from Sikkim, Bhutan and Tibet the effable in reality was to most of the onlookers merely tiresome and silly. There is an India which Their Royal Highnesses could not see at garden parties, state entrees, and durbars and certain phases of it were presented to them this day. Few Englishmen understand these phases and what they do not understand they are over apt to call stupid. There can be no greater error. The *Tamasha* was cleverly planned and executed amid graceful surroundings for which those responsible are entitled to every credit. And not the least pleasing feature of the entertainment was the illumination of the maidan. The trees burst into fire blossoms as soon as the darkness approached, and then paled before a brilliant display of fireworks.

In the morning the Tashi Lama, the Tongsa Penlop and the Maharaja of Sikkim paid their state visits to the Prince and Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

3rd January 1906.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses visited the Museum and examined the exhibits that are to be placed in the Victoria Memorial Hall, Dr. Dennison Ross conducted the party through the rooms.

They lunched with the Chief Justice and Lady Maclean and returned to Government House in time for the garden-party given by the Viceroy and Lady Minto. The people of distinction from all parts of India present in Calcutta assembled at Government House which with its broad lawns was only sufficient for the great gathering drawn together by Their Excellency's invitation. Presentations were made to the Prince and Princess and they included seven leading nobilities

from the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. Their Royal Highnesses remained about an hour on the ground and when the rain seemed to threaten the party came to an end.

The Prince and Princess dined with Lord Kitchener at Treasury Gate in the Fort which was gleaming with light, and after dinner the Royal procession started to see the illumination from the Dufferin statue. The Red Road and Outram Road were followed to Chouringhi, where the United Service Club was one blaze of electric light, while the Museum adjoining was equally effective. Further up Chouringhi, the hotels, shops and private houses were bright with flags and small lamps and Municipal Offices lying off the route were very noticeable. Esplanade East and Old Court House Street were aflame with many colours, but Dalhousie Square surpassed everything seen, Writer's Buildings, the Telegraph and Post Offices having been artificially lighted up. Lall Bazar, Lower Chitpur Road and Harrison Road, all in the native town had their continuous illumination and the crowds here were densest. The procession turned southward into the strand, and thence passed through the business quarter by way of Fairlie Place and again into Dalhousie square. Thence the strand was once more reached *via* Hare Street, and the river scene sprang into view, one of the most striking of all. Finally Government House was reached by way of Auckland Road and Northbrook Avenue the High Court and Town Hall being seen to splendid advantage. Their Royal Highnesses plainly enjoyed passing through the vistas of light, while the whole population of the city gathered to watch their progress and yet again renew the welcome that has been so enthusiastic from the first.

4th January 1906.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness discharged the most important public function of his visit to Calcutta the laying of the foundation stone of the Queen Victoria Memorial Hall on the southern end of the Maidan, west of the Cathedral. Lord Curzon was the originator of the plan and his intense personal interest in the project secured its success so far as all initial steps were concerned but to his deep regret he was not destined to see the foundation stone laid. The Hall was designed by Sir William Emerson and Lord Curzon in a series of speeches explained how the Hall would be filled with historical and other articles and the various purposes which it would subserve, such as a museum of arts, a picture gallery, a sculpture gallery, a princes' court containing relics and memorials lent by the Chiefs of India, a Durbar hall, &c., its main purpose being to commemorate Queen Victoria and her reign. A large number of European and native ladies and gentlemen were present and the Viceroy and Lady Minto preceded the Royal Party so as to receive Their Royal Highnesses on arrival. The Royal Party drove down the Red Road and Outram Road into Chowringhi which they followed until the turn to the Cathedral, and thence along avenue across which the hall will be built. Full ceremonial was observed, the escort consisting of the troops employed on the day of arrival at Princep's Ghat, including the Field Battery and Cadet Corps. A fanfare of trumpets and salutes paid by Guards of Honour greeted the procession that was formed to the dais on which the Prince and Princess and the Viceroy and Lady Minto took their seats. Sir Andrew Fraser, Lieutenant Governor then read the following address on behalf of the Trustees :—

"I have been asked by His Excellency the Viceroy on behalf of the Trustees to request Your Royal Highness to lay the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall. The news of the death of Queen Victoria was received in India with a universal outburst of loyal and loving sorrow. We all knew how deep these sentiments of love and loyalty were in the hearts of the Indians, but even those of us who thought we knew the people best were astonished at their universality. Not only in the great cities, were thousands met to give expression to their grief, but in the remote hamlets of the interior where simple folk still live the old Indian life, those of us who were then working among them found them moved by deep and genuine sorrow for the death of the mother of her people. Everywhere steps were taken at once to raise memorials of the long and beneficent reign which had been brought to a close. Many local memorials were inaugurated, and these are to be found throughout India to-day. To Lord Curzon, however, we owe the conception of a National Memorial which might be in some degree worthy of the great and beloved Queen, and of the Empire over which she reigned so long. One of the strongest sentiments in Lord Curzon's heart and mind was devoted loyalty to the Queen who had sent him to govern this portion of her Empire on her behalf, and on the other hand India, its history, its antiquities, and its people had for him a singular fascination. These are the feelings which inspired the scheme framed by his lordship, when he undertook, in February, 1901 to advise the Indian people as to the best means of giving expression to the universal sentiment. He believed that the Memorial should be a national one, and that its most fitting form would be a magnificent treasure house bearing the name of Queen Victoria, to which might be consigned a collection

of pictures, statues, historical documents and other objects of interest illustrative of Indian history and especially of the Victorian era. This idea commended itself to the Princes and people of India. It was indeed entirely in accordance with Indian sentiment. An influential and enthusiastic Executive Committee was appointed to raise the necessary funds. Subscriptions poured in from every part of India. Even those who desired to have their own local memorials contributed also to this national scheme. Through Lord Curzon's personal influence with the leaders of the European community and with the Indian Chiefs and nobles extraordinary progress was also made in the collection of articles of national and historic interest, which were promised or sent to find their home in the memorial building. The initial difficulties to be expected in so great a scheme were overcome. After much discussion the spot on which we now stand was selected as the site of the Memorial. Thanks to the liberality of the railway companies it has become financially possible to decide to have the building constructed of Indian marble. The services of Sir William Emerson have been secured as architect, and he has submitted his drawings and plans. The Legislature has put the scheme on a legal footing and replaced the Executive Committee, which had done excellent service, by a body of Trustees with necessary powers. The success of the scheme is already assured and we are now able confidently to ask Your Royal Highness to consent to lay the foundation-stone. The principal object of this scheme is to commemorate a great and beloved Queen and to associate the feeling of loyalty which her memory inspires with sentiments of patriotism and self-respect on the part of the people of India by connecting this memorial with the worthiest memories of Indian history.

"Hitherto the scheme has been singularly successful. Already over fifty-six lakhs of rupees have been promised and nearly fifty lakhs collected, and substantial nucleus has already been formed of the collection of historical objects ultimately to be placed in the Hall. To this His Majesty the King-Emperor has made contributions of the greatest interest, including the writing-table and chair which Queen Victoria used for her daily correspondence, at Windsor. Local Governments, Indian Chiefs, public bodies and private persons have been imbued with the same spirit and many valuable contributions have been received which have been meanwhile deposited in the Museum hard by. The Trustees earnestly hope that what more of funds may be required will be supplied as the need arises, and that the interest in the collection of historical objects will be maintained. Your Royal Highness has graciously informed us that you have inherited the love of Queen Victoria for the Indian people and perhaps we may be permitted, as the Trustees of this great national undertaking, loyalty to assure you that you have also inherited the love and devotion of the Indian people for your Royal House. It is therefore a great delight to us that you and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales are with us to-day, and that we are permitted to lay before you our request that you will lay the foundation-stone of this Memorial Hall."

His Royal Highness made the following reply:—

"SIR ANDREW FRASER AND GENTLEMEN,—We are met to-day to commemorate a great sorrow and a great love. Everywhere the Princess of Wales and myself in our journey through this vast and varied land have had almost daily evidence of the ample manner in which India has returned the affection of her first Queen-Empress. This sentiment, so touching and

so precious, finds its highest, and most universal expression in the national monument with which the Princess and I are proud to be associated to-day. We have heard from Sir Andrew Fraser of the difficulties which attended the initial stages of this great memorial, and we must all of us recognise that it is to Lord Curzon's untiring energy and devotion that the tribute to the late Queen-Empress has taken this national and far-reaching aspect. I am glad to know that the interest which he took in the building of this Hall will not cease with his departure from India, and that he will continue to show his sympathy with the undertaking. It is right and befitting that there should be memorials in all parts of India in honour of one who, though never privileged to see her Indian subjects in their own countries, seemed to have the peculiar power of being in touch and in sympathy with all classes of this continent. But it is still more befitting that there should be one memorial in India, a symbol of the unity and concord which came from her all-embracing love for her people, and an enduring token of the affection which all, Europeans and Indians, Princes and peasants, felt for Queen Victoria. To us this wonderful expression of gratitude brings natural pride and warm hopes. The Taj which has delighted and fascinated us by its beauty and by its story can never be rivalled in its grace; but in generations to come this memorial to a great Queen, whose sympathy conquered distance and space, may present to the historian reflections as hallowed as those which are inspired by the Taj Mahal. I congratulate the Executive Committee and the Trustees of this great All-Indian Trust on the success which has attended their patient labour of love. It will gain from Lord Minto further strength and encouragement, and I feel sure that the same spirit of affection and

veneration which has brought this splendid and most worthy memorial into being, will, under His Excellency's guiding influence, cherish and quicken its future progress. I must thank you, Sir Andrew Fraser, for your concluding words, which will be as gratifying to my dear father as they are inspiring to the Princess and myself. I will now with much pleasure, with feelings of profound gratitude to all who have shared in this most noble endeavour, proceed to lay the foundation-stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall. Among the many interesting ceremonies in which we have taken part during our stay in India I can assure you that none could have appealed more to our hearts than the opening act of this great work."

The Prince now moved to where the memorial block was poised. The usual mementos were placed in the hollowed nether stone, the cement spread and the block of the purest white marble lowered into place. On it were inscribed these words :—"This stone being the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall, erected in memory of Victoria, the First Queen Empress of India, 1837 to 1901 by the contribution of the Princes and People of India, was laid by Her grandson, His Royal Highness George, Prince of Wales, K. G., on January 4th, 1906." Having tested it with plumper and square and struck lightly with an ivory maul His Royal Highness declared the stone "well and truly laid." The trowel used by His Royal Highness had a blade of silver inlaid with gold and enamelled in basse taille, with a translucent green enamel handle of carved ivory 6 mounted in gold and 5 mounts enamelled with Jaipur enamel which was designed by Mr. Edward Thornton and made by Messrs. Martin and Co., bearing the following inscription :—"Presented to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales upon the occasion of his laying the foundation

stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall, Calcutta, erected by the Princes and people of India to the memory of the Great Queen. January 4th, 1906." All now returned to the dais and the Viceroy expressed the country's thanks to His Royal Highness for laying the foundation stone.

In the morning the Prince of Wales had been to the Medical College and given to the College Rs. 90,000 out of one lakh presented by the Maharaja Darbhanga for philanthropic purposes; and the Princess had visited the Holwell Monument to the victims of the "Black Hole" and adjacent scenes in the early history of Calcutta.

At night the Viceroy gave the annual state dinner to which a very large number of guests was invited to have the honour of meeting the Prince and Princess of Wales. A state quadrille was formed at once as the procession entered at 9-45. The Prince danced with Lady Minto and the Viceroy with the Princess, while in the set were the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Fraser, Lord Kitchener, Lady Chrichton, Sir Joseph and Lady Fuller, Sir Francis and Lady Maclean, Sir A. T. Arundel, Mrs. Bakers, and Mr. and Mrs. Erle Richards. Supper was served after 7th dance and altogether there were 17 dances.

Through a letter from Sir Walter Lawrence addressed to Maharaja of Darbhanga, President of Calcutta Reception Committee, Their Royal Highnesses communicated their warmest thanks to the Reception Committee and public of Calcutta for the interesting and delightful entertainment given to them on the Maidan the other afternoon. Every thing was so perfectly organised and the decorations of the amphitheatre and its approaches in such exquisite taste that it was obvious to the Prince and Princess of Wales that endless trouble and thought had been spent on their reception.

5th January 1906.

In the morning there was a special convocation of the Calcutta University to confer the degree of Doctor of Laws upon the Prince of Wales. The procession passed through the native town the streets of which were densely crowded and a large number of students that lined the road near the University greeted His Royal Highness with rounds of clapping. A large assembly gathered in the Senate House which was highly decorated, and the Lieutenant Governor, Sir Alexander Pedler, Vice-Chancellor and the members of the Provisional Syndicate received His Royal Highness and conducted him to the Entrance Hall. There he was received by the Viceroy as Chancellor and the Fellows of the University and robed by the Registrar Mr. G. C. Mukerji in the black gown and scarlet hood of Doctor of Laws. A procession was formed to the dais in which *ex-officio* Honorary and ordinary Fellows joined. The Prince took his seat between the Chancellor and Rector and the Vice-Chancellor, the Chief Justice, Sir Guru Das Banerji, formerly Vice-Chancellor, the Honorable Babu Bhurendr Nath Basu who represents university in the Bengal Legislative Council, members of the Provisional Syndicate and *ex-officio* fellows were present there. Sir Alexander Pedler made a short speech referring to the work done by the university and acknowledged the great honour done by the Prince's gracious acceptance of the degree. The Chancellor handed to His Royal Highness a silver basket containing the diploma and admitted him in the customary phrase to the honorary degree of Doctor in the Faculty of Law. His Royal Highness duly signed the Register and the Convocation closed.

The Princess of Wales visited the Presidency General Hospital and went round the wards of women and children. At noon the Prince of Wales paid a return visit to the Tashi Lama at Hasting's House. A troupe of Tibetans danced to the accompaniment of fifes and drums, Tibetan tea was twice served and dry fruits were handed round in customary way. Afterwards His Royal Highness paid visits to Raja of Sikkim and Tonga Penlop.

On return to Government House the Prince conferred honours upon Mr. E. Cable and Maharaj Kumar Prodigot Kumar Tagor of Knight, Mr. E. V. Gossel of the Foreign Office of C. V. O., Mr. F. L. Adam, Mr. A. E. Eggar, Mr. E. L. Holliday, the Commissioner of Police, and Mr. C. Bayley of the Bengal Secretariate of M. V. O.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by the Viceroy and Lady Minto, Sir Arthur Bigge, Mr. Frank and Lady Eva Dugdale, and Colonel Charies proceeded by special train to Barrackpur where they remained until Monday evening.

The Royal visit to Calcutta thus came to an end. It has given the greatest pleasure and satisfaction to the Prince and Princess. Their reception has been genuinely enthusiastic and all functions and entertainments have been admirably carried out. The people of Calcutta have been deeply gratified at the evident enjoyment of the Royal Party during the whole of their stay, no single incident marring the success of the visit.

Mr. Abdur Rahman, Secretary to the Mahomedan Literary Society, Calcutta, received the following reply to his message of loyal welcome sent to Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales.

"The Princess of Wales and I are greatly touched by the kind words of your letter of the 5th Instant, to Sir Walter

Lawrence, and we sincerely thank the Members of the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta for the hearty welcome to the metropolis of the British Empire in India to which it gives expression. As you truly say we have been received everywhere throughout our interesting journey with sincere and affectionate enthusiasm and have received unbounded proofs of devoted loyalty to the Crown, and it is especially gratifying to hear from the Mahomedan Literary Society of Calcutta that the re-animated sense of personal fealty to our family which the Society thirty years ago assured my dear father, had dawned over all classes, is now so amply extended to us.

To receive from such an important community an expression of grateful appreciation of British rule over an Empire broad based on the will of a happy and contented people and a general recognition of that unity of races which it has accomplished is an assurance which we shall always value. It will inspire an ever-recurring and refreshing thought and serve to knit our hearts still more closely to the people of India in days to come when thousands of miles separate us from this great continent.

BURMA.**Rangoon.**

Their Royal Highnesses spent three days quietly at Barrackpur and on Tuesday, the 9th January, at 8-3 a.m., accompanied by Lady Minto, Sir Arthur Bigge, Mr. Frank Dugdale, Lady Eva Dugdale, Colonel Charles, and two Vice-regal Aide-de-camp, they left Barrackpur in the steam launch *Mand*. The Royal Party transhipped into the *Guide* opposite the Princep's Ghat where the Viceroy with his Private Secretary and Aide-de-camp came to say good-bye and returned to shore after a short conversation, and then the *Guide* dropped down just after ten o'clock, Sir Walter Lawrence and Captain Beaumont being on the board.

Their Royal Highnesses did not take their full staff to Burma; Lady Shaftesbury was a guest at Government House, Lord Shaftesbury went on a shooting trip; Lord and Lady Chrichton proceeded to Alwar; the Honorable Derek and Mrs. Keppel to Kuch Behar; Captain the Honourable W. Cadogan temporarily rejoined the 10th Hussars; and Captains Makins, Hill and Ashburner also left the Royal Party for a short time.

At 4-15 p.m. the *Guide* reached Saugor where the *Renown* and other ships except the *Terrible* were waiting. The *Terrible* owing to her great bulk was another 40 miles out at sea. The Royal Party at once re-joined the *Renown* which remained at her moorings until day-light and then weighing anchor, started on the short voyage across the Bay of Bengal to Rangoon.

In the Morning of the 13th January 1906, Their Royal Highnesses made a public entry into Rangoon. On the previous night the *Renown* anchored below the Hastings Shoal

and in the morning the Prince and Princess passed up the river in a small launch and stepped ashore at the Sule Pagoda Wharf at 8-30 a. m. A salute of 31 guns was fired by the Port Defence Volunteers' Battery and a hundred men of the Devons attended at the wharf. Of the two thousand men gathered in the *pandal* only a sprinkling were natives of the country; there were English, Scots, Hindus, Bohras, Chinese and a Parsi but only an insignificant proportion of the Burmese. A large number of officers of various services were introduced to Their Royal Highnesses, including Rear-Admiral Poe, Naval Commander-in-Chief; Sir Harvey Adamson, Chief-Judge of the Chief Court, Lower Burma; General Mesood, the Lieutenant General, Commanding the Burma Division; the Right Rev. the Bishop of Rangoon; the Honorable Mr. Fox, the Honorable Mr. Bigge and the Honorable Mr. Irwin, Puisne Judges of the Chief Court, Lower Burma; Members of the Legislative Council; the Commissioner of the Pegu Division; the Financial Commissioner; the Chief Secretaries to the Government; the Sabwas of the Kengtung and Yawngsawe; the President of the Rangoon Municipality, the Chairman of the Rangoon Port Commissioners.

The Municipal Commissioners waited in the reception *pandal* and on the arrival of Their Royal Highnesses the Honorable U. Shwe Waing, A. T. M. presented the following address:—

“May it please Your Royal Highnesses,—The citizens of all classes and races in Rangoon desire to welcome Your Royal Highnesses most loyally and cordially to the capital of Burma. The inhabitants of this flourishing city, which claims to rank third in commercial importance in the Indian Empire, are of many nationalities, speak diverse languages and profess

various creeds, but they are united in the sentiment of heartfelt loyalty and devotion to the Throne. They tender to Your Royal Highnesses their warmest thanks for your gracious decision to visit this city, and venture most respectfully to express a hope that Your Royal Highnesses will thoroughly enjoy your visit to this Province, and will carry away lasting and pleasing memories of Burma.

The casket in which the address was presented had been supplied by Messrs. P. Orr and Sons. It is a magnificent specimen of Burmese silversmith craft of handsome design, mounted on an ebony plinth with finely chased Burmese lions at the corners. The casket which is oblong in shape is divided into panels beautifully chased with views of Rangoon and scenes representing Burmese legends. The scene on the lid represents a Burmese King and Queen and the nobles amusing themselves at a *piwe* at the palace. Burmese musicians and dancing girls appear on the right and left of the scene. Three front panels represent scenes in Rangoon from left to right respectively, Sule Pagoda with the Town Hall, the Royal Lakes with the Shwe Dagon Pagoda in the background. Three panels at the back and end panels represent incidents in the early life of Prince Sidhata who afterwards became the Gautam Buddha. The twelve figures stationed round the casket are from the story of Rama.

His Royal Highness having bowed his acknowledgment on receiving the address replied in the following speech which was heard with profound attention and loud burst of applause at the end :—

"GENTLEMEN,—The Princess of Wales and myself are most grateful to you for the hearty welcome you have given to us in your great and growing city. In your address you

have struck the note which must predominate above all others in the minds of those who visit India and Burma for the first time. It is a source of never-ending wonder and satisfaction to me to notice the extraordinary variety of races, religions and languages which are so harmoniously blended in the large centres of the Indian Empire. This harmony is due to the wise policy of tolerance for all classes and of equal justice for all races, and is the basis and the secret of the marvellous administration of which we in England are so proud, and for which you and all those who are working for this country, whether as officials or non-officials, British or Orientals, are entitled to all praise. We only wish that it could have been arranged that our stay in this bright and vigorous province could be longer, but, as you know, we have a long journey before us and dates are hard masters. Still the Princess and I trust that even in the short time we shall spend in your country we shall gain some knowledge and much sympathy for Burma, which will enable us in the years to come to watch its progress and development with interest and the most confident hope. The heartiness of your welcome, your beautiful decorations, which point to kindly labour and infinite pains, and the cheery faces which greet us on our arrival, all go to confirm us in our previous ideas of Burma and its peoples. May you long retain your reputation for general content and happy life."

Nineteen representative members of the Reception Committee were presented and then Their Royal Highnesses were conducted to their carriages. The Prince inspected the Guards of Honour of two similar detachments of 100 men each, of the Port Defence Volunteer Artillery on the east and of the Burma Railway Volunteers on the west and of the entrance

to the wharf, and the Royal procession consisting of 11 carriages started to the Government House. A detachment of the mounted Rangoon Volunteer Rifles escorted Their Royal Highnesses ; and the Royal Garrison Artillery, the Devons and the 91st Punjabis lined the route. The procession passed along Strand Road, Phayer Street, Merchant Street, Canal Street, Godwin Road, Halpin Road and Leeds Road to Government House which was reached at 9-10.

As to decorations, the different communities of people erected triumphal pandals in different forms. The first was entirely Burmese in the form of a *pyatthat*—the structural ornament to the roofs of buildings specially erected for the reception of royalty and other great dignitaries. The Mahomedan pandal represented a mosque and the Madras Hindus raised a counterfeit of the Golden Temple of Madura. The Surat Bohra Company built quite an imposing edifice of Moorish Arches, the Chittagonian Musalmans represented a court in the Alcazar of Seville, and the Foklen or long-coat Chinese community of Rangoon imitated a royal entrance or halting place for Chinese royalty. Then the Canton, or short-coat, community of Chinese raised from material brought from Canton a pandal designed after the famous Hone Kow Arch, where two Emperors Hoan Kow Tsaw and Chow Hong Yee met and placed under southern entrance five quaint sets of marionettes. The children and the students and the Karens also had pandals to themselves. These cut a character to the decorations which has rarely been found in the tours and it enabled the widely varied communities of Rangoon each to greet the Royal visitors in its own fashion. Halts were made at each pandal and bouquets were presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

At Government House Guards of Honour from the Rangoon Volunteer Rifles and the 89th Punjab Infantry were drawn up and the Prince and Princess were received by Sir Thirkill and Lady White.

On the opposite side of the Lake Road the citizens have laid out in Memory of Queen Victoria a new Park which continues the beauty of the surroundings—a Park pleasantly diversified by grass-grown hillocks and ornamental water, by flowers and trees. On one side are the well designed buildings which house the zoological collection, including the sacred white elephant and provide a large open space where the larger carnivora can exercise. Thither the Prince and Princess drove in state at 4-30 in the afternoon. In the Park and outside on the roadway 4,000 persons had aggregated, and Sir Herbert White and his staff, Rear Admiral Poe, the Judges of the Chief Court, General Mcleod and all other officers were present. Sir Harvey Adamson, Chief Justice and Chairman of the Administrators of the Park explained the history of the movement and asked Their Royal Highnesses to declare the Park open in the following address :—

“ It is a matter that affords much gratification to the public of Rangoon and Burma that Your Royal Highnesses during your short visit to Rangoon have graciously consented to open the Victoria Memorial Park. This Park represents the tribute of the people of Burma to the memory of our late beloved Queen-Empress Victoria. The project first took shape in a meeting held in 1901 under the presidency of the then Lieutenant Governor, Sir Frederic Fryer, at which the leading representatives of all the communities residing in Burma were present. It was decided that the most suitable method to perpe-

to immortalize the memory of Her late Majesty was to provide a public park in Rangoon, the capital of the Province, and to incorporate in it a zoological collection which would afford recreation and instruction to all classes of the people. The first step was to open and circulate subscription lists. Although Burma is a prosperous country in the sense that it contains many as yet imperfectly developed resources, and that it exhibits little of the squalid poverty that is to be seen in the Indian Provinces yet it is a country in which there is little accumulated individual wealth. The Maharajas, Nawabs, and Zemindars whose contributions swell a subscription list in India do not exist in Burma. It follows that if a subscription list in Burma shows a handsome aggregate the result is due to the number of subscribers, and not to large individual subscriptions. Under these circumstances it is a token of the loyalty of the people and of their strong appreciation of the object of the memorial that no less a sum than Rs. 2,41,422 was subscribed for the purpose of the Victoria Memorial Park. The next step was to obtain a suitable site, and Government generously made a grant of 65 acres to the administrators of the fund for that purpose. Having obtained the site the administrators directed their attention to the expropriation of the administration of the squatters who occupied groups of insanitary huts on the land. These people were given sites in the newly reclaimed portions of the town, and were paid ample compensation. The land having been cleared, operations for laying it out and for building accommodation for animals, a nucleus of which already existed in the old Zoological Gardens, were commenced under the superintendence of Mr. Foy, Municipal Engineer, and are still being proceeded with. Meanwhile several gentlemen came forward and generally assisted the administrators by

erecting animal houses and effecting other improvements at their own expense. Mr. Madooray Pillay, R. B., and the Hindu community presented a tiger house; E. Ebrahim Ally Moolah, a pavilion to face the gates of the park; Abdool Karim Jammal, a bandstand; M. C. Bharoocha, a fountain, and Maung Chit Hla, an elephant house, in which is lodged the white elephant of the Burmese kings. The Government and Rangoon Municipality have generously given subscriptions of Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 5,000 a year respectively for the upkeep of the Park and the Municipality has also provided an ample supply of good water. Such is briefly the history up to the present date of the Victoria Memorial Park of Burma. It does not yet present a very imposing spectacle, because it is still in its infancy. But many are present to-day who will remember the dreary waste of insanitary swamps, flanked by insanitary huts, that existed on this site four years ago, and they will admit that the administrators have already reached the first stage of the great transformation scene. The Zoological Gardens, imperfect as they are, have already proved an immense source of pleasure and amusement to the people of Rangoon and the Province of Burma. In conclusion, I would desire again to express, on behalf of the Administrators of the Park and the people of Burma, our grateful thanks to Your Royal Highnesses for enhancing in our hearts the affectionate regard in which this park will always be held as a memorial of our late revered and beloved Queen by adding thereto the memory that it has been opened by Your Royal Highnesses."

The Prince of Wales in reply said :—

"SIR,—The Princess of Wales and I desire to thank the people of Rangoon, and of Burma generally, for the kind words with which they have, through you, welcomed us here

to-day. It is a great pleasure to us to join with them in the inauguration of this park, which is your memorial to our late beloved Queen. I congratulate you on the fitness of dedicating to her memory a place where the highest and lowest alike can breathe the fresh air and rejoice the eye in the beauties of nature. For Queen Victoria set great store by these gifts, and she always sought rest from the fatigues of her busy active life in the fresh air amidst all those country scenes and surroundings which she loved so well. And no less would she have rejoiced to think that in clearing the land for this place of public recreation, insanitary buildings had been swept away and the occupants given sites in new and healthy areas. We note with satisfaction that the principal donors comprise representatives of all the varied races which constitute the population of Rangoon, and it is gratifying to know that those of our fellow-subjects in India who have made for themselves homes in Burma are ready to contribute from their wealth, acquired in this country, towards the beautifying of its capital. On the other hand, I am glad to learn from the Chairman's speech that the scheme was favoured and supported by a very large number of persons of more moderate means, who have also contributed to the fund. I now have much pleasure in declaring the Victoria Memorial Park open, and the Princess and I earnestly trust that it may prove a joy and a blessing to the people of Burma for all time."

Their Royal Highnesses then visited places in the Zoological Gardens but the most interesting feature was a pretty pandal erected by the Burmese ladies under the leadership of Mrs. Hla Aung where they witnessed a *Yein Pwe* at which a band of little Burmese girls in their pretty dresses postured in the quaint national dance and chanted in their own langu-

age a song of welcome and the Princess of Wales expressed her delight on this novel form of entertainment in her reception.

At the state dinner given at Government House fifty ladies and gentlemen were invited to meet Their Royal Highnesses and in the reception that followed some 500 ladies and gentlemen were presented to them.

The Chittagonian pandal was set to fire by upsetting of a lamp. The fire was extinguished after the decorations to the value of Rs. 600 had been destroyed.

His Majesty's ships the *Hyacinth*, *Fox* and *Perscus* were illuminated with electric light and crowds of people thronged to witness them. The pandels were also brightly tip.

14th January 1906.

In the morning Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service at the Cathedral and in the afternoon paid a private visit to the Shive Dagon Pagoda, accompanied by Sir Herbert White and Sir Walter Lawrence. On commencing the ascent of the long flight of steps leading to the platform from which the Pagoda springs they passed through rows of Pongyis or Buddhist monks with their yellow robes and shaven polls. Then through the Bazar—where the powdered Burmese women sell flowers, candles and “Joss sticks” to the faithful—to the Terrace. There were also Burmese maidens and Buddhist nuns, their skulls shorn to the skin could scarcely be differentiated from the Pongyis. Two thousand persons almost entirely Burmese were present, amongst those invited being about 100 monks and nuns. Their Royal Highnesses inspected the treasuries of the Pagoda, including the Buddha relics and also several of the Tazaungs bells wood carving, &c.

15th January 1905.

This morning Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Poozoondaung Timber Depot of the Bombay-Burma Trading Corporation Limited to see the elephant's work, one of the most characteristic scenes of Burma industry. Their Royal Highnesses, the Lieutenant Governor and their staffs arrived at 11 o'clock, Mr C. B. Lacy, Manager of the Corporation received them and introduced Mrs. Perry, wife of the Mill Manager to them. Eleven elephants were waiting and immediately as the Royal party arrived, signal was given to commence the work. They dragged huge bulks of timber over mud and piled logs one on top of the other by chains held in their twisted trunks, squaring the pile with the precision of an expert "deal runner." Their Royal Highnesses displayed great interest and after half an hour's amusement took their leave.

In the afternoon there was a garden party at Government House in which the Lieutenant Governor and Lady Thirkell White were "at Home," and which was largely attended by Members of every community, especially natives of India and Burma. The Shan nobilities and the officers in charge of them and Burmese and Indian gentlemen were presented to Their Royal Highnesses by the Chief Secretary. The representatives of the wild tribes and sects of the Southern Shan states gave a performance of characteristic music and dancing. Among the wild people Karen, Yintale, Padaring and many others of the strange families who people the Eastern frontier of Lower Burma from Mergui, Toungo, the South-west corner of the Shan States, and the five feudatory States of Karenni. They gradually descended in the social scale, until they reached the Lawas or quondam head hunters."

In the evening the Royal Lake and Dallhousie Park were illuminated and the Prince and Princess arrived in the Park at 9-30 p. m. having driven past the Boat Club and round by the Switchback Road. In the Park Sir Harvey and Lady Adamson and Mr. and Mrs. Hartroll received and presented them the album of views prepared and the direction of the Reception Committee. Shortly afterward the Royal Party embarked on the *Karawiekh-poung*, accompanied by their suite, the Lieutenant Governor and staff and other high officers and were rowed across the lakes, disembarking at the Boat Club enclosure where Mr. and Mrs. Lawrie received them. *Karawiek* is the name of a fabulous bird of sweet voice, *hyoung* a barge and *daw* means royal and *Karawiek-hpoung-daw* means the royal *karawiek* barge. The Royal Lake encircled by myriads of lights, its expanse covered with numbers of daintly boats, the picture was one that can never fade from the memory. The houses in the vicinity had all joined in the project and were tastefully illuminated many of them lavishly and beautifully. The illumination did not stop here the route to the railway station was also beautifully lighted, with the Victoria Memorial Park, the Agri-Horticultural Gardens, the Victoria Avenue, the Belmont compound, the Flotilla Company's Chum-mery Compound, the Railway Overbridge, Montgomery street, and the outside of the Railway Station. The Royal visit to Rangoon closed with the illumination whence Their Royal Highnesses left privately shortly after 11 o'clock. The Railway station was prettily decorated for the occasion and a royal salute was fired next morning.

Before leaving Rangoon His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales conferred the honours of the Victorian Order, upon M. M. Lawrie of the fourth class, and upon Mr. J. Short, of

the fifth class, the Municipal President and Secretary respectively. His Royal Highness also presented souvenirs of his visit, signed photographs to Mrs. Lawrie, Bishop of Rangoon, Colonel Lawford Commanding Rangoon district, Mr. Lacey, Manager of the Bombay, Burma Trading Company, and the Honorable U. Shwe Waing; Silver cigarette cases to the Commissioner of Police, Mr. Alworth to D. S. P. and Captain, Coloin, Equerry to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor; a Medallion to Mr. Narton of the Government household; a silver Victoria medal to Sergeant Wood Rangoon Police; a diamond scarf pin to Mr. Flarey, Station Master, Rangoon; and bronze medals to two Inspectors of the detective depot.

Sir Walter Lawrence sent on 15th January, the following letter to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor :—" Among the many beautiful sights which Their Royal Highnesses have enjoyed in Rangoon none has given them greater pleasure than the gathering of the school children on the line of Saturday's procession. The Prince and Princess of Wales are very glad to hear that the children all reached home safely, and they desire me to convey their thanks and appreciation to those who devised and managed the most successful spectacle."

Mandalay.

The Royal train entered the Mandalay Railway Station at 4-30 p. m. on the 16th January 1906. For hours previously crowds had begun to assemble in the streets and 660 visitors who had seats provided in the reception pandal erected in the railway compound facing the dais were early in their places. The station and the town were elaborately decorated. Mr. G. W. Shaw, Judicial Commissioner; the Honourable Moungh B. Tu, Member of the Legislative Council, M. D. R. H. Twomey, Commissioner; Brigadier-General Plowden, Commanding Mandalay Brigade and other high officers were on the Platform. As the Royal Party took their seats upon the dais in the pandal, Maung Tha Nyo, Municipal Commissioner read the following address :—

“May it please Your Royal Highnesses—We, the President and members of the Municipal Committee of Mandalay, as representing the inhabitants of this city, respectfully beg to offer Your Royal Highnesses a cordial welcome to this the chief town of Upper Burma, and to state that it is with sincere pleasure we avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing through the Heir Apparent our deep devotion and loyalty to His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor. It is now 20 years since Upper Burma was incorporated within His Majesty's dominions. We rejoice that Your Royal Highnesses have chosen this early occasion to extend your tour to this interesting country. You have now seen the greater part of the British Empire, and we hope that Upper Burma will not compare unfavourably in peace, prosperity, and progress with any other portion of His Majesty's dominions. We sincerely hope that our humble efforts to entertain Your Royal Highnesses during your visit to Mandalay may be successful, and

that on your departure Your Royal Highnesses will carry with you pleasant recollections of this city and of the people, now gathered together from different and distant parts of this Province to give you a loyal welcome "

His Royal Highness in reply said :—

"GENTLEMEN,—It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to visit Mandalay, and to see the picturesque and interesting head-quarters of Upper Burma. I thank you heartily for the cordial welcome which you have given to us, and I am confident that your kind efforts to make our stay in Mandalay agreeable will be crowned with success. I wish that we could have stayed longer with you, for in some ways Upper Burma possesses a peculiar interest in that it is the latest addition to the British Empire. If, I may judge from what I have heard and from what I now see, Upper Burma has very rapidly advanced to the level and standard of British India, and I certainly can detect no signs of backwardness or stagnation I will with pleasure convey your loyal assurances to the King-Emperor. He will be especially interested to hear of your welfare, and will be touched when I tell him of the devotion to his person which is manifested in the enthusiastic reception which you have given to the Princess and myself."

The route by which the Royal procession to Government House passed was lined by the 90th Punjabis, 93rd Burma Infantry, 30th Mountain Battery, Queen's Own Sappers and Miners, and the Middlesex Regiment, and was densely thronged by crowds of Burmans and also by Indians, Chinese, Shans, Kochins and representatives of all the varied races of the frontier tribes. There was a state dinner in the evening at Government House.

17th January 1906.

At 10-30 Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by the Lieutenant-Governor and Major W. A. W. Strickland, D. C., on special duty left the Government House to visit the Arakan Pagoda and Zegyo Bazar and passed through the west gate of Fort Dufferin. They alighted in the Zegyo Bazar at the north-east corner of which large crowds of Burmans had collected and were conducted by Major Strickland to the silk bazar where the wonderful sight of the great silk imporium much impressed them. Thence they proceeded along the 84th street due south to the west entrance of the Arakan Pagoda where the Pagoda Trustees and Major Townsend, Deputy Commissioner of Mandalay received them. They passed through the China Street and Chinese quarter and at the east entrance were received by Mr. Twonsey, the Commissioner, the Superintending and Executive Engineers, Shwe Dalk Atwin Wan and Maurig San Ba. The various rooms of historic interest in the palace were visited.

The garden party at Dufferin Fort in which the Prince and Princess remained for an hour and half from 4-15 p. m. was truly marvellous with elaborate preparations. Thousands of Burmans all in gala attire thronged the far side of the moat and boats manned by 30 to 40 oarsmen competed amongst shouts of encouragement. The Shan boatmen who paddle standing were an object of general interest. The Royal party embarked on the Royal Burmese barge and remained an hour on water. There were several hundred invited guests including Burmese Princesses of late dynasty and ex-ministers. The Princess presented prize to the winning boat on completion of the races.

At 9.15 p. m. Their Royal Highnesses witnessed *pwe* in the palace, held in a pandal containing a stage and raised dais for the Royal party, its body being filled with guests and lit throughout by electric light. A marionette *pwe* was first produced and allowed by Burmese drama. The Prince and Princess stayed throughout the performance and were loudly cheered by the crowds on departure.

The whole city was illuminated; the route to be followed from Fort Dufferin as well as its walls were elaborately lighted with coloured light. The Royal party drove directly from the palace to Mandalay to embark on the Indian Flotilla Company's steamer *Japan* which suited next morning. The *Japan* is a new vessel of the Indian Flotilla fleet and elaborately fitted for the convenience of the Royal party.

At Mandalay His Royal Highness conferred the M. V. O. on Major Strickland, Deputy Commissioner on special duty and at Prome the same honour on Mr. J. P. May, Manager of the Flotilla Company, Rangoon.

Rangoon (on return)

The *Japan* which sailed from Mandalay on morning of the 18th January anchored in the evening at Papopna and on the next morning reached Paundlin where the Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner of Minbu were present, His Royal Highness had a duck shooting and bagged a couple of dozen birds. After anchoring at night at Minhla, the *Japan* reached Promé in morning of the 20th and Their Royal Highnesses joined the train after dinner. On Sunday, the 21st at 8 a. m. they alighted on the Platform set at Barr Street, Jetty, Rangoon and boarded the launch which conveyed them to the *Renown* for their voyage to Madras.

The departure for Madras was private but there was a large gathering of officials among whom were the Lieutenant Governor, Mr. Gates, the Chief Secretary to the Burman Government, Colonel Lawford, Mr. Lawrie, President of the Rangoon Municipality and others. After bidding good-bye to all who had assembled the Royal Party proceeded on board the ships; Their Royal Highnesses Sir Walter Lawrence, Sir Arthur Bigge, Major-General Beatson, Sir Charles Cust, Captain Wigram, Lieutt. Colonel Charles and Lady Eva Dugdale to the *Renown*, and Commander Godfrey Fauset, Mr. Dugdale, Major Campbell, Major Grimstone and Major Watson to the *Terrible*. The *Renown* was escorted by the *Terrible*, *Fox*, and *Persous* and left for Madras later.

A salute of 13 guns was fired in the morning of the 22nd January announcing the departure of Their Royal Highnesses from Burma on the previous night, and the Lieutenant Governor received the following letter from Sir Walter Lawrence, Chief of the staff.

"I am directed by His Royal Highness to try to convey

to you some expression of the pleasure which the Prince and Princess of Wales have experienced during their too short a visit to Burma. Everything has been so happily arranged and so brightly carried out that it is impossible to choose between the beautiful scenes which Their Royal Highnesses have witnessed in Rangoon and Mandalay. Perhaps nothing delighted the Prince and Princess of Wales more than the illuminations at Rangoon, and though the rain must have marred the full effect and have caused disappointment and trouble to those who had devoted such pains to the entertainment, still to Their Royal Highnesses the spectacle was in every way delightful and successful. I am to ask you to convey to all who have joined heartily in making the visit of Their Royal Highnesses so interesting the warmest thanks of the Prince and Princess of Wales. They know and thoroughly appreciate the heavy labour which has fallen on all departments and classes, and they would be grateful to you if you could intimate to all concerned that the visit to Burma has given them unqualified pleasure."

On arrival at Prome Their Royal Highnesses expressed their warm thanks to the Irrawaddy Flotilla Company for having placed their fine steamer *Japan* at their disposal, to Mr. Findlay, the General Manager and Mr. Hay, the Munager who were also rewarded, the former with a silver cigar-box and the latter with M. V. O. of the 4th class. The Prince of Wales presented Captain de la Taste, commander of the vessel, Mr. E. W. B. Whiting, District Superintendent of Police at Minbu (who arranged the duck-shooting at Paundlin) and Colonel Piele, Inspector General of Police, Burma, with a diamond pin each; Mr. Gadsden, District Superintendent of Railway Police with a silver cigarette case; and Cap-

tain W. A. S. Kincaid, R. E., Agent for the Burma Railways and Mr. Huddleston, Traffic Manager, Burma Railways with signed photographs in frames. On account of the visit to Mandalay Major Strickland received the M. V. O.; Mr. Twomey, Commissioner of Mandalay, Mr. B. S. Carey, C. I. E., Superintendent, Shan States, Lieutenant General McLeod, Commanding Burma, and Brigadier General Plowdes, Commanding Mandalay District, and Mr. P. P. Sherman, D. Superintendent, Police, a silver cigarette case.

Madras.

In the afternoon of the 24th January 1906, three guns fired from the ramparts of Fort St. George signalled the arrival in the waters of Madras sea of the Renown which unlike as at Bombay, Calcutta and Rangoon moored at a stone's throw from the shore. A royal salute was fired from the battery stationed on the foreshore of Fort St. George as the Renown dropped anchor. His Excellency the Governor and Lady Amphill arrived at the new pier and accompanied by the Chief Justice, the Bishop and the Members of Council proceeded on board the Renown. They all returned to the shore after the latter had been presented to Their Royal Highnesses by His Excellency. At 4-25 p. m. Their Royal Highnesses attended by their suite landed at the new pier under a royal salute from the same battery. A guard of honour of British Infantry with band and colours was drawn up on the pier and Their Royal Highnesses were received by the same personages who had been on the board as well as by the Lieutenant General Commanding the 9th (Secundarabad) Division, the Judges of the High Court, the Chief Secretary to the Government, the Members of the Board of Revenue, the Prince of Arcot and other chiefs, the President of the Corporation, the Sheriff and Chairman of the Port Trust Board. After presentations, Their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the dais prepared for them where the Corporation presented and Mr. S. D. Bears, its President read the following address:—

“May it please Your Royal Highnesses.—On behalf of the City and Corporation of Madras we, the undersigned Municipal Commissioners, beg to offer Your Royal Highnesses our most hearty loyal welcome. When some four years ago Your Royal Highnesses visited most of the principal posses-

sions of the British Empire our disappointment that India was for the time excluded was per force consoled with the hope that this country might some day be similarly favoured. That hope has to-day to our great good fortune, been fulfilled. We hail with joy Your Royal Highnesses' presence amongst us to-day as one more of the many proofs of good-will felt by His Majesty the King-Emperor towards the people of this country. We beg Your Royal Highnesses to convey to His Most Gracious Majesty and to accept for yourselves the expression of our sincere devotion to the Throne, our attachment to the royal family, and our grateful appreciation of the many blessings conferred on this country by the just, wise and merciful rule inaugurated by our late Queen-Empress Victoria of ever revered memory, and continued by His Most Gracious Majesty our King-Emperor. Permit us to conclude this sincere expression of our loyalty with the earnest hope that Your Royal Highnesses may both be spared to enjoy many years of health and prosperity, with true happiness to yourselves and with continued blessings to the many millions whom it may be your high destiny to command."

His Royal Highness made the following reply:—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you for the hearty welcome which you offer to the Princess of Wales and myself. We have looked forward with much pleasure to visiting the old and historical city, which I believe to be our oldest possession and the oldest municipality in British India, and I desire to express our deep appreciation of the generous efforts and carefully planned preparations which have been made for our receptions by you and the citizens of Madras. We anticipate with interest the scenes which await us during the next few days, and we hope

to use opportunities which you and my friend Lord Ampthill have given us for seeing your city and its people. I will not fail to communicate to the King-Emperor your loyal assurances. Though thirty years have passed since he was your guest my dear father's recollections of Madras are still vivid and happy. Gentlemen, I again thank you for the affectionate terms in which you have greeted us to your city."

Their Royal Highnesses then proceeded to Government House in procession, all the Chiefs and noblemen present in Madras taking part in it. The whole route was lined by troops, and there was an immense concourse of spectators. The cortege consisted of two staff officers, a detachment of the 30th Lancers, 6th Battery Royal Field Artillery, the Officer Commanding the Madras Brigade and his staff, the Aid-de-Camp to the Lieutenant General, Commanding the 9th (Secundrabad) Division, the staff of the Secundrabad Division, the Lieutenant General Commanding the Division, Mounted Infantry, Madras Volunteer guards, and a detachment of His Excellency's Body Guard. The carriage of Their Royal Highnesses was further escorted by the Inspector General of Police, the Commander and Adjutant of His Excellency's Body Guard, the Officer Commanding the escort of Mounted Infantry, Madras, Volunteer Guards and a carriage escort of His Excellency's Body-Guard. The carriage of Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill with two Aids-de-Camp was followed by 60 carriages and a detachment of the 30 Lancers.

There was a large gathering of Military and Civil officers, officials and non-officials at the levee held by His Royal Highness in the banquetting hall at night, and eight hundred gentlemen were presented in about an hour.

25th January 1906.

After the Mizaj Pursi ceremony, in the morning the rulers of Cochin and Pudukottai accompanied by their respective staffs paid state visits to the Prince of Wales; and the Princess of Wales accompanied by Lady Amphill visited the Victoria Hospital for Caste and Gosha women. She noticed with approval the admission of a large number of the higher classes of women in the hospital and on making entry in the visitor's book promised to send a copy of her photograph to the hospital.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness granted an audience to the Rajas and Chiefs the landholders of the Madras Presidency and a deputation of their Association presented an address of welcome in the course of which they said :—

“The gracious visit to this country, thirty years ago, of your illustrious father, our present King-Emperer, then Prince of Wales, at the wish of the great and noble Queen-Empress Victoria of revered memory, is still fresh with its many pleasurable associations in the hearts of those who had the privilege of witnessing and participating in the functions connected with it. The present generation, enjoying the blessing of His Majesty's rule, rejoices that the happy precedent of the future Sovereign of the Empire visiting this distant dependency has been now followed and cherishes with equal esteem and pride the privilege it now has of according to Your Royal Highness a hearty and joyous welcome and expressing its allegiance and devotion to the Throne. The Hindu community is justly commanded for its instinctive reverence and attachment to the person of the Sovereign, enjoined alike by its cherished traditions, and the whole of the Indian Empire, which is so truly described as the brightest jewel in the British Crown, naturally delights to give expression on this happy

occasion to its deepest and most abiding sentiments of love and loyalty to its future sovereign. We would assure Your Royal Highness and Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales that the welcome we offer, though it may fail to attain the splendour and magnificence with which Your Royal Highnesses have been greeted in other parts of the Empire, yield to none in its warmth or genuineness. We hope and trust that the direct knowledge of the life and thoughts, of the wants and aspirations of the vast and varied millions inhabiting this ancient land which Your Royal Highness will doubtless gain during the present tour may bear abundant fruit when in the fulness of time Your Royal Highness is called to the high and arduous responsibility of swaying her destinies and guiding her progress."

His Royal Highness in replying said :—

"Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to have this opportunity of meeting the members of your important Association, and I heartily thank you for the welcome which you offer to us. I have noticed with satisfaction your genuine feelings of devotion to the person of the Sovereign. Everywhere we have had proofs of the same loyal sentiments, but nowhere has it been more eloquently expressed than here in Southern India. I shall be very glad to communicate your assurances to the King-Emperor and to tell him that our visit to Madras has been the occasion for this enthusiastic demonstration. With you I earnestly hope that our visit to India will not be without useful results. Already the Princess and I begin to feel that we are at home and that we understand much that no books and no amounts of study would have revealed to us. We both recognise the serious importance of our mission to India

and we pray that it may be fruitful both to you and to us. I thank you most heartily for all that you have said and we both of us wish all prosperity to the members of your Association.

In the evening Their Royal Highnesses drove to Guindy the pleasant retreat of the Governors of Madras, and took tea with Lord and Lady Ampthill. A large number of people that had collected gave them a hearty welcome.

At night the Prince and Princess were entertained by the citizens of Madras and people of Southern India on the Island where in addition to other attractions wild Khonds who live on the Malias in the Ganjam District and who were brought to Madras for the first time in their history danced in their peculiar way. Mr. Justice Sir S. Subramania Iyer read the following address on the part of the people of the Presidency :—

“In common with many millions of His Most Gracious Majesty's loyal subjects in British India we heard with joy of Your Royal Highnesses' intention to visit this great dependency of the British Empire and to complete thereby Your Royal Highnesses' personal acquaintance with the British dominions beyond the seas so happily and successfully begun during Your Royal Highnesses' prolonged tour in 1901. Your Royal Highnesses' present visit to India affords one more proof of the deep concern and lively interest which Your Royal Highnesses evince in the progress and welfare of His Majesty the King Emperor's subjects throughout the British dominions, and at the same time it brings to us the best assurance of the goodwill felt by His Majesty towards the people of this country. Furthermore, it affords to the many

millions of His Majesty's Indian subjects an opportunity of seeing with their own eyes, in their own country, their future Sovereign and of testifying to their loyalty, devotion and attachment to the British Crown, under which the inhabitants of this country live in the enjoyment of peace and prosperity and security and justice unknown to their predecessors in historic times and unexampled in the annals of great empires."

His Royal Highness made the following reply :—

"Gentlemen,—I was very glad to hear from your Governor Lord Ampthill that I should have an opportunity of meeting you the representatives of the great Presidency of Madras and of the States of Travancore, Cochin and Pundakottai. On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I tender you our sincere thanks for the warm-hearted address which has just been read. We both of us do feel a 'deep concern' and 'lively interest' in all that affects the welfare of our fellow-subjects. We fully realise the privilege which we are now enjoying of seeing these distant parts of the Empire and are most grateful for the affectionate manner in which Southern India has greeted us. It is a great regret to both of us that we were unable to visit other of your famous cities or to stay in some of the states. We have read of Trichinopoly, Tanjore and Madura and of the charms of Travancore and Cochin, but time will not admit of our stay in India being prolonged and it is for this reason that we are so glad to have had the chance of seeing you this evening. We shall be most grateful if you will tell your friends when you return home that your address in no way exaggerates the interest and love which we have for this great country and its people."

The city was brilliantly illuminated at night.

26th January 1906.

At 11 o'clock Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the local museum, later on the Prince of Wales returned the visit of the Raja of Cochin, and in the afternoon His Royal Highness granted private interviews to certain distinguished persons.

Subsequently His Royal Highness laid the foundation stone of the Victoria Memorial Hall of the Technical Institute at Egmore. The ceremony was simple and dignified. The Prince and Princess, and the Governor and Lady Amptill arrived in full state, and Sir George Arbuthnot, President of the Managing Trustees read an address recounting the history of the Institute.

In the celebration of the 1887 Jubilee general desire was manifested that the permanent memorial should take the form of a Technical Institute. A sum of Rs 1,50,000, the half of which was Government Grant was placed at the disposal of the Council of the Institute and the income from the fund was utilized in giving scholarships to teachers and normal students to enable them to be trained in the existing institutions. When it was decided to raise a monument to the late Queen-Empress it was agreed that it should be for the encouragement of technical and industrial education in co-operation with the existing body and that a building should be erected in furtherance of the object of the Fund. The Government bought the site for Rs. 27,000 and presented it to the Council subject to payment of Rs. 10,000. The plans have been prepared by Mr. Henry Irvin, C. I. E., late consulting Architect to Government. In its practical shape it will be a handsome pile in the Indo-Saracenic style as exemplified at Fatehpur-Sikri, and will form the recognised Head-quarters

of the Technical and Industrial Institute, and provide a lecture hall and a centre for exhibiting a collection of the best specimens of the arts and crafts of the Presidency.

The Prince in replying the President's speech said :—

"It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to take part in this ceremony, an outward and visible sign of the devotion of the people of Madras to our late lamented Queen-Empress Victoria, and we are greatly touched by the feeling tones in which you speak of her beloved and venerated memory. The object of the Victoria Memorial Technical Institute, namely, to develop the talents and improve the condition of the artists and craftsmen of the Presidency, is one which I am confident would have appealed in every way to Queen Victoria, who always followed with interest every practical effort which aimed at making the lives of her Indian people more prosperous and contented. You may rest assured that this undertaking will have the approval of my dear father the King-Emperor as it has the sympathy of the Princess of Wales and myself. It is interesting to know that a movement set on foot to commemorate the Queen-Empress Jubilee in 1897 has seen its consummation in a memorial to her long and glorious reign. I am gratified to learn from your address of the generous assistance and co-operation which the movement has received from your Governor Lord Ampthill, and that you are indebted to the Government of Madras for the site and for a considerable grant towards the building fund. I congratulate you upon the valuable honorary services which have been rendered in the administrative council of the institute since its formation in 1887. The Princess of Wales and I sincerely trust that the Victoria Memorial Technical Institute may in every way fulfil the high ideal of its founders and conduce to

the further prosperity and general well-being of the people of this Presidency."

The foundation stone was, then laid and Lord Amphyll in hearty words expressed the joy of the people of the Presidency in having Their Royal Highnesses as their guests, and in the active participation of Queen Victoria's grand-son with their memorial to the beloved Queen-Empress.

At night a state reception was held at which a brilliant and distinguished assembly was present to meet Their Royal Highnesses.

27th January 1906.

Their Royal Highnesses spent the day in close association with the historical monuments of the early days of British India in which the city is so singularly rich. At noon they visited Fort St. George which after nearly two and half centuries of chequered history is still the seat of Government and enfolds the principal administrative offices. This fort was the basis of the military operations that stamped out the French influence from India and that crushed Haidar Ali and Tipu Sultan, the most formidable enemies of the British power. Numerous changes have been effected and numerous will be effected in the fort; but surely nothing will be allowed to interfere with the conservation of a site immortalised by the genius of Robert Clive.

Whilst in the Fort the Prince and Princess devoted a fruitful hour to the examination of the historical records in Saint Mary's Church which is not only the oldest place of worship built by the English but the oldest British building, of any kind in India. It was dedicated in 1678 and retains the thick walls and the original rounded bomb-proof roof.

In the afternoon a purda party was given by Lady Ampthill and a large number of Indian ladies were presented to Her Royal Highness.

In the evening Lord and Lady Ampthill gave a garden party and all Madras assembled in the pleasant Park of Government House. A large and distinguished party was presented to Their Royal Highnesses.

The following Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary was issued this day.

"It is hereby notified for general information that that portion of the city of Madras, which has hitherto been known as Black Town, will in future be called George Town. This change of name is made at the express desire of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to whom the popular sentiment in the matter has been represented, and His Royal Highness has graciously permitted the use of his name to commemorate the Royal visit to Madras. Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales regret that owing to the shortness of their stay in Madras they are unable to visit the port of the city in question in order to formally bestow the new name. The necessary directions as regards the change of terms in all official documents will be issued hereafter."

28th January 1906.

This morning Their Royal Highnesses accompanied by Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Ampthill attended Divine Service at St. Mary's Church in the Fort where the Lord Bishop of Madras preached the sermon.

In the afternoon group photographs were taken of Their Royal Highnesses and Their Excellencies with children, the latter being dressed in the uniform of the Lancers of the Governor's Body-Guard.

In the evening Their Royal Highnesses drove to Guindy where they had tea at Government House ; and after dinner at 9-45 quietly left Madras by special train.

Before his departure, however, His Royal Highness sent the following gracious message to the people of Madras through His Excellency the Governor:—

“The Prince of Wales's Camp,

“India, 28th January, 1906.

“My dear Lord Ampthill,—The Princess of Wales and I have greatly enjoyed our stay in Madras. Before leaving we are anxious that you should make known to all classes of the community how grateful we are for the affectionate welcome given to us not only on the day of our arrival but on all other occasions when we have appeared among the people. Please also assure them how much we appreciate the thoughtful care which has been bestowed upon all the arrangements for our reception and entertainment. I am especially obliged to you for having afforded me opportunities of meeting and talking with the leaders of Indian society in the south. We shall carry away the happiest recollections of Madras and its people.

“Believe me, most sincerely yours,

(Sd.) GEORGE P.”

Mysore.

The city had been completely decorated, the people not only of the town but also of the country had gathered in crowds, and the young dignified chief of the state had been waiting on the platform, before the Royal train steamed into the Mysore Railway station punctually at 3-30 p. m. of the 29th January 1906. No sooner as the ceremonies of reception were gone through the procession was formed, the first carriage was occupied by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, the Maharaja and Sir Walter Lawrence; the second by Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales and the Resident and others that followed by the suite and staff. The escort consisted of the 1st Mysore Imperial Service and the Maharaja's Body-Guard in advance and the Second Imperial Service Lancers in rear. A Corps of Bhalebardars or running spearmen on foot maintained pace with and preceded the royal carriage. Then as the cavalcade passed, six thousand children raised their shrill trebles in a Canarese and Sanscrit version of the National Anthem. The drive from the station *via* Curzon Park to the Residency took a short time, but an hour later the populace had another opportunity of viewing the Prince and Princess on the occasion of the formal visit to the Maharaja in his large hall. The day's wonders did not, however, end with the going down of the sun for in the night the whole city was ablaze with a brilliant and effective scheme of illumination and it was at a late hour that the people were satiated with the rejoicings of the memorable day.

30th January 1906.

The day was marked with the melancholy news of the demise of the venerable King of Denmark which directly affects most of the reigning families of Europe and particular-

ly the English Ruling House and therefore Their Royal Highnesses were attired in mourning.

Much anxiety was felt by the general public lest by the reason of this sad event the programme of the day which consisted of laying foundation stone of Chamarajendr Technical Institute might undergo a change, but the appearance of Their Royal Highnesses soon after the Maharaja was on the spot at 10 a m. gave them a great relief and their cheering was extraordinarily hearty.

The late enlightened ruler of Mysore whose name the institute bears, had made a start, some thirteen years ago by founding an Industrial school where drawing, modelling, carpentry, smith's work and pottery have been taught to boys of all classes and the numbers on the rolls have increased to over two hundred. From modest beginnings the expenditure on the Institute has risen to Rs. 33,000 in the current year, whilst the earnings of the students are estimated at nearly Rs. 20,000. Hitherto these classes have been housed in hired buildings of an unsatisfactory character and as their progress in this unsuitable environment, has shown the virility of the movement, it was decided to locate them in a single establishment to be known under the above name. Printing will be included amongst the industries taught thereby transfer of the local Press to the Institute. The building which is to cost more than a lakh of rupees will at once commemorate the late Ruler of Mysore and the visit of Their Royal Highnesses.

In inviting the Prince to perform the ceremony the Maharaja said that the participation of Their Royal Highnesses in the ceremony was an event of the happiest augury, the memory of which would remain a perennial source of encouragement to all connected with the schools.

His Royal Highness delivered the following speech and then laid the foundation stone.

"Your Highness,—I am very glad to be associated with the industrial institution and to have an opportunity of showing my sympathy with the artisans of Mysore and of India. The Princess of Wales and I have greatly admired the work at various places on our journey and I am heartily in favour of any movement that may either tend to improve the handicrafts of India or raise the social position of the artisans. We have seen much of the arts in India, but have seen very little of the artisans, and I am especially delighted to take part in any ceremony which may lead towards the amelioration of one of the most deserving and most important classes of the Indian people."

In the afternoon the Royal party went out by motors to Seringapatam, and in a couple of hours renewed the rich, historical associations with Haider and Tippu, Wellesley, Munro, Cornwallis and Lally that they had formed in Madras. The way lay over a pleasant undulating road lined with banyans, tamarinds and mangoes bursting with bloom, running through irrigated land showing the rice stubble and green with the early sugarcane and across the Convoy spanned over by a bridge. After enjoying interesting sights Their Royal Highnesses returned to Mysore Government House at sunset.

In the evening a large company assembled in the spacious halls of Government House for the state banquet and His Highness the Maharaja made a statesmanlike speech proposing the health of the Prince and Princess of Wales of which the following is the text:—

"Your Royal Highness,—It is with profoundest sentiments of joy and gratitude that I and my people are to-day realising

the ambition so long and fondly cherished of welcoming Your Royal Highnesses to the city and state of Mysore. Your august father, His Majesty the King-Emperor, when visiting India as Prince of Wales was to the misfortune of Mysore prevented from fulfilling his intention of honouring the state with his presence. The disappointment of thirty years ago is to-day most happily effaced by the presence in our midst, not only of the Prince of Wales but also of the gracious lady—his illustrious consort. The fortunes of Mysore will ever be associated in history with the consolidation of the British power in India. It was in Mysore that the great Duke of Wellington received his baptism of fire and won his first laurels. It was with the aid of the Mysore Horse and the Mysore Transport that he gained imperishable fame on the battlefields of the Deccan. The state itself and the family that I represent, are grateful witnesses to those principles of equity and generous moderation that form the true foundation of His Majesty's Empire of to-day in the hearts, no less of the Prince than of the peoples of India. Within the last few hours Your Royal Highnesses have stood with me upon the ramparts of Seringapatam and on the scene of that last desperate struggle, will have shared with me a common pride heroism of the assault; the devotion of the defence (applause.)

In the horsemen who now have the greatly prized honour of forming your escort and personal guard, Your Royal Highnesses see the descendants of the men who fought at Seringapatam and in the Deccan; of the efficiency of my Imperial Service Troops. It is not for me to say more than that one and all have worked their hardest to fit themselves for the front line of the Army of the Empire. But of their spirit I dare affirm that the one ambition of every officer and man is

to emulate the valour of his ancestor in the service of His Majesty the King-Emperor. I beg Your Royal Highness to convey to His Gracious Majesty the assurances that whenever the call may come, Mysore will not be found wanting. (Applause.)

I cannot sufficiently express my gratitude to Your Royal Highness for the gracious kindness with which you have complied with what I fear must have seemed our too exacting demands on your time and your interest. I can only trust, that you will find some recompense for the fatigues of your visit in the knowledge of the happiness which the sight of you has given to many thousands of the Majesty's humble subjects in my state. For over eight years past Mysore has in common with other parts of India, been in the grip of a pestilence against which the resources of Science and of Government have proved well-nigh powerless. The last few months have, however, witnessed a remarkable decline in the severity of the affliction. It is not in Indian sentiment to dissociate from an event so auspicious as Your Royal Highness' visit this most merciful deliverance, and the year thus doubly blessed will remain ever memorable in the annals of Mysore (applause). In conclusion I pray Your Royal Highnesses to convey to His Majesty the King-Emperor the assurance of the devoted loyalty of myself and my people to his person and his throne ; and of our gratitude for the honour that he has conferred upon Mysore in permitting us to welcome Your Royal Highnesses to the State (applause).

Ladies and Gentlemen I give you the toast of Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales and ask you to join me in wishing them many years of health and happiness."

The Prince in reply said :—

“ It was a great regret to my dear father that he could not visit your State in 1875 and we consider ourselves fortunate in being able to avail ourselves of your most kind invitation to Mysore. We are delighted thus to become personally acquainted with Your Highness, to have an opportunity of gaining some experience of your State in these early years of your administration and to visit the scenes of those stirring incidents which will live for ever in the history of Mysore and indeed of India. It is perhaps superfluous for me to dilate on the attitude of the King-Emperor and of the late Queen-Empress towards the great ruling Chiefs of the Indian Empire, but I may take this opportunity of saying that all I have seen during my visit to India has confirmed me in my high opinion and warm appreciation of those who, like your Highness, so steadily and loyally support the Government of the King-Emperor. If any proof were required of the wisdom of the policy of 1871 which restored to your father the province of Mysore after years of British administration, it is surely to be found in the contentment and prosperity which the people of Mysore enjoy under the Government of Your Highness. It is interesting to hear of the many enterprises, notably that of the Cauvery Electric Works and the general policy of irrigation and public works. Under the lead which we may expect from such a capable and enlightened ruler as our kind host, with the assistance of statesmen of the type of the late Sir Sheshadri Iyer, your Province may look forward with confidence to making still greater strides. It was most gratifying to listen to Your Highness's allusion to the Imperial Service troops and to hear from you that among those who formed our escort yesterday and to-day are men

whose ancestors fought so gallantly at Seringapatam and in the Deccan. I am told that the old fighting spirit of the South still pervades Mysore and my own brief observations have given me some idea of the efficiency of your cavalry. I learn that your transport is equally well-organised and efficient, and I truly congratulate Your Highness on the valuable troops which Mysore contributes towards the defence of the Indian Empire. I regret that your State has also suffered in common with other parts of India from the terrible visitation of the plague, but I am thankful to hear of a decided decline in the severity of the affliction, and I trust by the mercy of God Mysore may soon be restored to state of happiness and prosperity."

The dinner was brought to a close with the most brilliant display of fireworks that Their Royal Highnesses had seen in the course of their progress.

31st January 1906.

The Mysore Government amongst other attractions organised an exhibition of the arts, industries and products of the Province and a very creditable and extensive show they made. The most attractive exception to the general regularity of arrangement was a pavillion of the Bangalore Woollen Mills Company which formed entirely of fabrics of the factory both inside and outside. The outer walls of the great tent composed of striped and gaily coloured blankets artfully arranged and matched, caught the eye with impression which on nearer approach yielded to the admiration of the ingenuity of the composition. The Bangalore Woollen Mills are worked by electricity transmitted from the Cauvery falls thirty or forty miles distant and claim to be the only factory in India that gets its power by such up to date methods. In contrast to these mo-

dern productions was the interesting loan collection of the Maharaja representing old Mysore gold and silver work, jewellery, ivory, carving, armour and so forth. In woman's section there was a very interesting model of late Mysore palace which was destroyed by fire six years ago and is only just being replaced by the new one now nearing completion. The renowned silversmiths' firms of Bangalore, European and native were well represented, some first rate photographers made Fine Arts Section full and interesting, and one of these Mr. Wiele, an artist with brush produced excellent oil coloured paintings. The Forest Department and wood carving of Mysore were strongly represented. A large cabinet in wood inlaid with ivory by a local artist was priced Rs. 14,000 but looking at its finish the purchaser was rather gainer. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales paid a private visit to the show in the morning and his mind was filled with admiration of the arts and resources of India.

After this Their Royal Highnesses saw on the exercise ground a parade of the Imperial Service Lancers, the lineal descendants of the famous Mysorean Cavalry of the time of Haider and Tippu—long, lean and active men born riders and splendidly horsed and equipped, a part of the force earnestly dedicated in his dinner speech to the service of the Imperial Government whenever required. The parade movements were faultlessly executed and then a couple of dozen sawars gave an exhibition of the trick-riding in which the Indian Horse excel; jumping in half-sections, and vaulting bare-backed on to the horse, as it cleared the obstacle, Indian erect standing on the horse-back, and doing the lance exercise standing on the horse at walk. The parade closed with the gallop in line, and the Prince warmly complemented the Maharaja and the

officers on the efficiency and smartness of the State's contribution to India's sword-arm.

The camp broke and Their Royal Highnesses left for the shooting camp, forty miles away, to remain till Sunday and then to proceed to Bangalore. The shikar included an elephant drive.

Bangalore.

Bangalore may be said as the real capital of the Mysore state, for being the seat of the Resident of Mysore who is also the Commissioner of Coorg, it is garrisoned by the British troop and is therefore a Civil and Military station. On arrival at 8-30 of the 5th February 1906, Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Resident and staff, the Officer Commanding the Bangalore District and the Dewan Sir Krishna Murti. After the usual introduction and inspection of the Guard of Honour, the Municipal Address was presented and Mr. Moore the President read it. It goes as follows :

"We, the president and commissioners of the station municipality, on behalf of the inhabitants of the civil and military station of Bangalore beg leave to tender Your Royal Highnesses our most respectful loyal heartfelt welcome. We are deeply sensible of the honour which Your Royal Highnesses have done to this station by including it in your tour in India. His Majesty the present King-Emperor visited India in 1875, but he was unfortunately prevented from visiting Bangalore. This is, therefore, the first occasion in which Bangalore has had the honour of welcoming the heir to the throne. Moreover, on this occasion, we have the additional honour of welcoming Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales. We in Bangalore feel that the date of Your Royal Highnesses' visit is particularly auspicious for us because it admits of Your Royal Highness unveiling the statue which has been erected in memory of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, which Your Royal Highness has graciously consented to do. In conclusion, we beg respectfully to wish Your Royal Highnesses a successful end to your tour in India and a happy return to England." The address was presented in a beautiful silver casket.

In replying His Royal Highness said :—

"Gentlemen,—I thank you on behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself for your kind and hearty welcome to Bangalore. It is a great pleasure to us that we have been able to pay a visit to your station, for, apart from its beauty and advantages of climate, Bangalore has played an important part in the history of British India. You allude to the fact that the King-Emperor was prevented from coming to Bangalore. Thirty years have brought about great changes in India, and everywhere I am reminded of the enormous influence which influence has been exercised by the steady and strenuous railway policy of the Government of India. What was impossible at the time of my dear father's visit to India is easy and, comparatively speaking, comfortable for us. We have heard of the troubles which have befallen Bangalore, but trust that better days are in store for you and that the great blessing of health may be again enjoyed by all. We shall carry away with us the pleasantest memories of your picturesque and well-ordered station, and we wish you all prosperity."

Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Residency, the route having been lined by the troops and the Bangalore Rifle Volunteers having formed the Guard of Honour at the Residency. The whole route was also well decorated.

In the afternoon His Royal Highness performed the pleasant ceremony of unveiling the statue of the late Queen-Empress in Cubbon Park where the Dewan Sir Krishna Murti read the following address :—

"On behalf of the Statue Committee, with feelings of the highest respect and deepest devotion, we venture to approach Your Royal Highness on the occasion of the fulfilment of the universal desire of Mysore for a local memorial of Her

Majesty our late Empress. While the Maharaja and people of this country had the privilege of contributing largely towards the National Victoria Memorial in Calcutta, by the happy conception of our late distinguished Viceroy Lord Curzon, they also, together with the residents of the civil and military station, eagerly desired to commemorate the name and virtues of the Empress by an enduring local monument that would hand down to posterity a visible memorial of their veneration for Her Majesty's glorious reign. Men in all walks of life vied with one another in associating themselves with the movement, and the statue now before Your Royal Highness will reveal to yet unborn generations of Mysore the features of one in whom a thousand claims to reverence closed as mother, wife and queen. In selecting the site on which the statue now stands in preference to one in the capital of the State it has been the special wish of His Highness the Maharaja to mark the common association of the rest of Mysore with the inhabitants of the civil and military station in this perpetuation of our gratitude to the great Empress.

"It is our exceptional good fortune that Your Royal Highness graciously consented to unveil the statue of Your Royal Highness' most revered grand-mother, and that Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales has also with great condescension accepted our request to be present on the occasion. It only remains for us to beg of Your Royal Highness to unveil the statue of the noble Empress Victoria the Good, and thus gladden the hearts of the people of Mysore, whose one prayer is that the rulers of her House may ever continue to reign over the Empire as nobly as she did.' (Loud cheers.)

His Royal Highness replied as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—I accept with the greatest pleasure the

invitation to unveil this statue of our late Queen-Empress. The words which you have used make it almost superfluous for me, her grandson, to utter one word more of loving admiration. The Princess of Wales and myself have now travelled through a considerable portion of India, and nothing has given us greater pride and touched our hearts more than the universal love and veneration which is shown for the memory of her whom you aptly call the noble Empress Victoria the Good. There is one thing about the statue which gives me especial pleasure. It is the association of the Maharaja of Mysore and his people with the inhabitants of the civil and military station of Bangalore. Nothing could be more in harmony with the wishes and sentiments of her to whom you have raised this statue than this comradeship and fellow-feeling."

As the ceremony was over, Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Lall Bagh horticultural gardens where Mr. Cameron, the Superintendent conducted them through various stalls of flowers and vegetables and they presented the Maharaja's gardeners with a Prince of Wales' medal for the best collection of flowers and crotons.

At night there was a reception at which over 250 persons were presented. The reception was held in the "Serapis" room of the Residency which was built for the residence of His Majesty the King-Emperor at the time of his visit to India and named after the ship which brought His Majesty. It was however, destined to be honoured by their Royal Highnesses thirty years subsequently as the Royal visit to Mysore at that time had, to the disappointment of all, been abandoned.

6th February 1906.

This morning the Prince of Wales presented colours to the 6th Dragoon Guards better known by the title of "the Carabineers" conferred upon the regiment by King William III. two and half centuries ago. The Carabineers in their long service have fought in the great Marlborough's principal actions—Blenheim, Ramillies, Oudenarade, and bloody Malplaquet. Again at Sevastopol and at Delhi in the Mutiny, in the second Afghan war and in South Africa at the relief of Kimberley and Paradeburg. It is a hard, rugged, well-fed regiment, conspicuously well mounted even amongst the splendidly horsed cavalry in India.

Their Royal Highnesses attended by full staff arrived at the parade ground exactly at eight, the regiment having formed three sides of a square, Lord Bishop of Madras assisted by the local clergymen performed the religious part of the ceremony and the Prince of Wales then addressed it as follows :—

"Colonel Leader, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and men of the Carabineers,—It is the first time that I have presented a standard to a Cavalry regiment, and I am especially glad to do so to a regiment which has a history so distinguished as yours. It has served ten sovereigns. It was founded in 1685. Its services were rewarded only eight years later by King William III., who granted it the title of 'Carabineers' by which name the regiment has ever since been known. It gained renown upon the battlefields of the great Duke of Marlborough, while in the past century it earned fresh laurels in the campaigns of the Crimea, Indian Mutiny and South Africa. On such an occasion as this it is only right that a regiment should recall with pride the deeds done by it in the

past. I entrust this consecrated standard to your care and I know that you will look up to it with those same feelings of loyalty to your king and country as have ever characterised the Carabineers."

Colonel Leader, Commanding the Carabineers, in replying, said :—

"Your Royal Highness,—In the name of the Carabineers I beg to assure you how deeply we appreciate the honour which you have conferred upon us this day in confiding to our keeping this new standard. We are aware that the especial honour of receiving a new standard from the hands of Royalty is a coveted distinction, which has been granted on the rarest occasions to the regiments of British Cavalry as a sign of their sovereign's approbation and in regard for valour and endurance on the battlefield. The fact that we are considered worthy of the dignity of this special mark of His Majesty's favour is a matter of deepest gratification to every Carabineer past and present, and will be cherished in perpetuity by our successors. If anything could add still further to the pride and veneration with which we regard this standard, it would be the fact of receiving it from the hands of Your Royal Highness. On behalf of all ranks of the Carabineers, I beg to tender our most grateful thanks and to wish Your Royal Highness long life and every happiness."

The Prince and Princess on their way back to the Residency visited the station Hospital and expressed their high satisfaction with what they saw. Throughout the route magnificent arches and charming decorations were seen and the cheers that burst forth from thousands of throats testified loyalty of all classes and creeds stationed in Bangalore.

In the afternoon all the leading residents of Bangalore, English and Indian including the Dewan Sri Krishna Murti accepted the hospitable invitation of the Resident and Mrs. Stuart Fraser to a Garden Party in honour of the Royal visit on the pretty grounds of the Residency. A pleasant hour was spent, the Prince and Princess of Wales moved about freely having a kind word for every one who had the honour of being introduced and particularly for those who are associated with the good Government of Mysore State or who are connected with the local affairs of the Civil Station. This brought the visit to a close and Their Royal Highnesses left for Haidarabad at ten o'clock next morning.

Haidarabad.

The Royal train arrived at 8 a. m. and the Prince and Princess were received on alighting by His Highness the Nizam, Mr. Bayley the Resident, Sir Kishan Parshad the Minister, General Sir Charles Egerton, Commanding the Division and all principal officers of the state who were duly introduced to Their Royal Highnesses. The procession in which the Prince of Wales took his seat with the Nizam and the Princess with Mr. Bayley, was headed by the P. W. O. Cavalry, followed by the 18 Hussars, a half battery R. H. A. and the Nizam's Bodyguard, and closed by the Haidarabad Imperial Service Lancers, while beside the Royal carriage rode General Hamilton Commanding the Garrison, and General Franks, Commanding the Cavalry Brigade.

The first part of the drive from the Railway station through the suburbs past the British Residency in Chudderghat across the bed of the river Musi to the city gates about a mile distant was covered by the procession at a moderate trot, but the second, of the main street of the city up to the Faluknuma palace of nearly the same distance was traversed with a pace which would enable the royal visitors to take in the remarkable scene before them and the assembled people of Haidarabad to get a good view of the Royal visitors.

The streets were lined by the Baggy—breached and blue gaitered Infantry, known as Jamayat Nizam Mahbub Ruhelas, the coal-black African negroes with thick lips and curly hair, the Household regiments and Haidarabad line regiments.

Scarcely had the boom of the guns which announced the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at the Faluknuma palace died out, than they spoke again for the departure of the Nizam on his state visit to the Prince. And yet again in the after-

noon when His Royal Highness returned the visit at the Chhar Mahal palace. The last ceremony was made attractive and agreeable by the presence of the Princess who accompanied with ladies Shaftesbury and Eva Dugdale drove down beforehand and taking seats apart witnessed the Darbar.

In the afternoon the Minister was quietly "at home" at Falaknuma and entertained the Prince and Princess with display of tent pegging and horsemanship.

9th February 1906.

Haidarabad and Sikandrabad, though distant only six miles are wide asunder as the poles, the former is a city of the East and the latter a typical cantonment. This morning Their Royal Highnesses went to Sikandrabad to a parade of all the troops of the station through densely crowded streets. There the Prince rode up to the waiting line and the Princess viewed the ceremony from Lord Shaftesbury's Argyle motor car. On the parade ground which is one of the largest in India were drawn, L. Battery of the Royal Horse Artillery on the right, the 13th Hussars, the 26th Prince of Wales Own Light Cavalry, the 20th Cavalry and the Haidrabad Imperial Service Lancers. Then the Field Artillery; three batteries—the 1st, 16th and 41st. On the right of the Infantry stood the 13th Company; of the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners representing the gallant corps which carries on the finest traditions of the old Madras army. The Infantry were drawn up in Brigade Mass; the Lincolns, Royal Fusilliers, Manchesters, and Argyle and Sutherland Highlanders, leading the Brigades and the Native Infantry in a compact wall behind them.

This was the largest review except that of Rawal Pindi. His Royal Highness accompanied by Sir Charles Egerton and His Highness the Nizam and escorted by the Imperial Service

Lancers inspected the line. The columns, then, turned, moved into position for the march past and the stately procession began. The Horse Gunners were as usual perfection and showed that British Artillery is the best of all in the world. The Cavalry walked past and deserved admiration for the manner in which the mounted arm in India is horsed. The Infantry were splendid and the marching and physique of all ranks were subject of general comment. After the advance in review order His Royal Highness expressed to Sir Charles Egerton his warm appreciation of the appearance and discipline of the troops.

The ceremony of presenting new colours to the 2nd Queen's Own Rajputs followed. As the Rajputs marched passed, as well set up and well drilled a regiment as the Native Infantry can show, the worn tatters of the colours were marked and also that they carried three colours instead of orthodox two. The third colour was awarded for especially distinguished service at Delhi and Laswari with Lord Lake in 1803. It bears this motto "Lake and Victory." The regiment, therefore, received three brand new colours from the Prince whose Royal father is its Colonel-in-Chief, and the three venerable and torn ones were enfolded in their honoured cases.

Then addressing the Regiment His Royal Highness said.—

"Colonel Lampon, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 2nd Queen's Own Rajput Light Infantry,—It gives me great pleasure to be present here to-day and to give you these new colours, for in doing so I become associated with a regiment whose career since its formation, more than a century ago, has been one continuous record of loyalty and of gallantry on the field of battle. Moreover, you are honoured by having the King-Emperor as your Colonel-in-Chief and

received the title of 'Queen's own' in commemoration of His Majesty's visit to India in 1875, when he was made its Honorary Colonel. For its distinguished service at the storming of Aligarh the regiment was permitted to bear a third colour, which you carry to-day. For your steadfast and memorable loyalty to the Crown during the trying days of 1857 you were made a light infantry regiment and you bear on your colours no less than 14 campaigns or battles. They are not only symbols of loyalty to the King-Emperor, but of loyalty to the grand tradition which has grown up through the gallant deeds of your predecessors. You very rightly venerate these sacred emblems, for when you look upon them you are reminded of those deeds of fame and also of your oath of allegiance actually taken upon the colours when you first joined the regiment. You are reminded of that splendid page in your history how the regiment lost 200 men in the first unsuccessful siege of Bhurtpur, and twenty years later before the second siege strips of the colours borne at the first siege were produced by the men who swore on them to earn as high a reputation as their predecessors, and, as the record says, they kept their oath. I know that whenever called upon you will equally keep the oath taken upon your colours and will add fresh lustre to the noble tradition which you have inherited."

Whilst His Highness the Nizam was on parade, there occurred an event that sadly dimmed the Royal Visit. His eldest daughter who was also his eldest child, aged 21 years though unmarried but an accomplished lady, died at 8 o'clock. She had long suffered from pthisis which four days ago assumed a critical form. The Nizam was devotedly attached to her and continually watched her sick couch, but with his generous wish that nothing should interfere with the enjoyment of

his visitors decided that no arrangement should be altered in consequence of her condition and accompanied His Royal Highness to the parade. But this grievous bereavement completely overturned the programme, the Nizam was unable to pay his private visit to the Prince in the morning, to be present at the laying of the foundation stone in the afternoon or to dine at the Residency where a reception was held. The state dinner on the next day was countermanded and all official ceremonies as far as His Highness was concerned terminated with the review.

The ceremony of the laying of the foundation stone of the Zanana Hospital by the Princess of Wales, however, took place at 5 p. m. as arranged. The Honourable Mr. Bayley, the Resident read the following speech which was to be delivered by His Highness the Nizam.

"Your Royal Highnesses,—The provision of adequate medical aid for the women of Hyderabad is a matter which has long occupied my earnest consideration, and I had hoped so long ago as Jubilee of Her late Most Gracious Majesty to improve the existing arrangements by the erection of a really good zenana hospital. Unfortunately difficulties have till recently delayed the execution of my project. These have now been overcome, and it is my earnest desire that the hospital, of which Her Royal Highness has graciously consented to lay the foundation stone, should be a lasting monument to the people of my State of the good Queen-Empress, whose constant solicitude for the suffering and whose love for her Indian Empire will ever be remembered with grateful and affectionate reverence, and that it should commemorate in a fitting manner the honour which Your Royal Highnesses have conferred upon me and upon Hyderabad by your visit to my capital

To this end I trust that Her Royal Highness will graciously permit the hospital to be named the Victoria Hospital for Women after herself and Her late Majesty and will now be pleased to inaugurate the good work which the institution is intended to perform by laying the foundation stone."

In low but distinct tone, the Princess of Wales said :— "I have much pleasure in laying the foundation stone of the Victoria Zangana Hospital and I hope it will be of great advantage to the women of Haidrabad." Accompanied by the Prince, Her Royal Highness laid the foundation stone, tested it and declared it as "well and truly laid"—a procedure watched with absorbed interest by the parda ladies half-hidden behind enormous chinks. Her Royal Highness visited the present Maternity Hospital before going to the palace.

In the evening there was a dinner and reception at the Residency but from the absence of the Nizam and Haidarabad officials it was attended mostly by the Europeans and was much less than what it would otherwise have been.

There were no official ceremonies on the 10 February as all were abandoned on account of the bereavement of the Nizam; but in the morning the Prince of Wales drove to the Victoria Memorial Orphanage and spent sometime in enquiring as to the scope and work of the Institution. In the afternoon he motored to the Choumahla palace and a visit of condolence to the Nizam. There had previously been an interchange of letters, His Royal Highness expressing the deep regret of the Princess and himself at the distressing bereavement of His Highness and the Nizam gratefully acknowledging Their Royal Highnesses' sympathy. After dinner the Prince of Wales motored to the station and took train to Nekonda en-route to the shooting camp at Narsimpett where he remained till Thursday

and then commenced the long journey to Banares. Before leaving Haidarabad His Royal Highness invited the Minister, Col. Gimlette, Nawab Faredoon Jang and a few others who have been prominently associated with the arrangements of the visit and graciously presented them with souvenirs of the occasions.

The Princess of Wales did not go to the shooting camp but remained at the Falaknuma palace with Sir Walter Lawrence in attendance. But Her Royal Highness was not inactive in these days, she visited the Exhibition on the out-skirts of the city and the ruins of the ancient capital of Golconda.

The enforced abandonment of the State Banquet at night debarred His Royal Highness from publicly expressing his thanks for the general hospitality of the Nizam, and His Highness from giving utterance to his feelings of loyalty and devotion. The text of their speeches which would have been of more than ordinary importance was as follows :—

The Nizam's Speech.

"Your Royal Highnesses,—I give expression to no mere compliment when I assure you of the intense pleasure which it has given me and my people to welcome Your Royal Highnesses as honoured guests in my dominions. When Your Royal Highness's revered father His Most Gracious Majesty the King-Emperor visited India as Prince of Wales nearly thirty years ago he was unable to include Hyderabad in his tour and I then a child, had no opportunity of offering the hearty and loyal greetings which it was subsequently my privilege to tender through his representative at the Coronation Durbar, and which I now rejoice to be able to renew to His Majesty in the persons of Your Royal Highnesses, his beloved children. To my people as to myself the days which Your Royal High-

nesses have spent with us will remain red letter days that can never be effaced from our memories, being as they are the first occasion upon which the Heir of the Emperor of India and his illustrious consort have honoured Hyderabad with their presence. The recollection of them could not be other than precious to us and it will be doubly precious now that we have had the privilege of seeing Your Royal Highnesses face to face. I am glad to think that a permanent memorial of them will remain for future generations in the Zenana Hospital, which will add for the women of my State and their children yet another to the many reasons which they have to bless the name of Victoria,—Victoria the great and good Empress, in connection with whose Jubilee the idea of the institution was first conceived, and Victoria Mary, the precious Princess by whom the foundation stone has been laid. It was my privilege yesterday morning to show you, sir, that portion of my army which is specially set aside and trained to assist in the defence of His Majesty's Indian Empire. I trust that the day when their services will be needed for this purpose will never come, but I wish to assure Your Royal Highnesses whose visit is one more link and a very strong link in the long chain of most cordial associations which binds me and my House to the British Empire, that if the necessity for defence should ever arise, not those troops only, but my own sword and all the resources of my State would be placed unreservedly at His Majesty's disposal. I earnestly hope that Your Royal Highnesses will carry away agreeable and pleasant recollections of Hyderabad and I trust that on your return to England you will inform His Majesty of the sincere admiration and loyal devotion which the Princes and people of India entertain for the British Throne and Royal family and will not fail to

add that His Majesty's faithful ally and the people of his State yield to none in that admiration and devotion. Ladies and gentlemen, it is with extreme pleasure that I ask you to fill your glasses to the brim and to drink with me to the health and prosperity of my Royal guests the Prince and Princess of Wales."

The Prince's Reply.

"Your Highness,—I thank you sincerely for the generous words which you have addressed to the Princess of Wales and myself in your eloquent speech. We are deeply grateful to you for the magnificence of our reception, for your kind hospitality for your acts of courteous welcome and for your friendly consideration for our comfort. I will without delay inform my dear father of your loyal assurance. I hope to be able to describe to the King-Emperor in some measure the splendours of Hyderabad and the devotion of Your Highness and your people to the British Crown. It is especially gratifying to us that our visit should be the occasion of the founding of the Zenana Hospital, being both of us deeply interested in hospitals and their splendid work. On behalf of the Princess I thank Your Highness for your touching allusions to the name of the late beloved Queen-Empress and to her own in connection with that institution. I am much gratified by your stirring words regarding the Imperial Service troops, which form part of Your Highness's Army and I know they will be highly appreciated by His Majesty. No one can speak with greater authority on this subject than our kind host, for we all know that it was the Nizam who was the first of Princes of India to come forward with a spontaneous offer of assistance for the common cause of Imperial defence. I have had opportunities of seeing your two fine regiments of Imperial Service

Lancers and I congratulate Your Highness on their soldierly and workmanlike appearance. As this is possibly the last occasion on which we shall be the guests of an Indian Prince, I thank you most gratefully for the assurances which you have made not only for the important State over which you rule but for the Princes and people of India. Nothing will please His Majesty more than the concluding words of your speech, and they will be especially valued as coming from one who is pre-eminently qualified by position, experience and tradition to speak of the sentiments of the Princes and the people of India towards the British Throne. We shall always retain the warmest feelings of regard for Your Highness and the most pleasant recollections of our visit to Hyderabad. Before I sit down I will ask you, ladies and gentlemen, to join me in drinking to the health of our friend and faithful ally His Highness the Nizam."

Benares.

The long journey of Their Royal Highnesses from Haidrad to Benares, by the broad guage route *via* Dhond and Maumad to avoid the inconvenience caused by break of guage involved in the Haidrad. Godavari line came to an end on Sunday, 18th February. Advantage was taken of the halt at Itarsi by presenting to the Great Indian Peninsular Railway Company's employees the shield given by the St. John's Ambulance Association for competition between all the railways in the country, and won for the second year in succession by the said employees.

Benares had experienced a heavy fall of rain for three days successively. It had sadly hampered the work of decorating the city and interfered with the arrangements to give Their Royal Highnesses a fitting reception but it had made the weather delightfully cool and crisp.

The arrival punctually at 9 in the morning was strictly private but the Lieutenant Governor and Commissioner Mr. Baillie met Their Royal Highnesses on the platform. They quietly drove to the Nandesar House where they were housed, Nandesar House is of the historical renown that on the 14th January 1799 Mr. Davis the Judge had boldly defended himself against Wazir Ali, the ex-Nawab of Oudh, who after murdering Mr. Cherry, the Resident had attacked his dwelling.

In the course of the day Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the Buddhist remains at Sarnath and attended evening service at St. Mary's Church, which was consecrated by Bishop Heber after the narrow escape of Warren Hastings from the Massacre of the troops sent to keep Raja Chet Singh in confinement a score of years earlier than the tragedy of Wazir Ali.

Monday, the 19th February 1906.

Last night's heavy rains compelled to postpone the ceremony of the bestowal of new colours on the 80th, 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment which had been fixed to take place before breakfast this morning. This alteration was followed by a larger disturbance in the programme owing to the outbreak of Cholera among the camp people at Nepal Terai where arrangements for shooting had been made on most comprehensive scale by the Maharaja of Nepal. There were elephants by the hundred and beaters by the thousand and everything pointed to a record bag of tiger and rhinoceros, with perhaps an elephant or two. It was a bitter disappointment to abandon the shoot after great preparations had been made and along with it was the question what to do during the fortnight. The wires were soon busy and Maharaja Sendhia was delighted again to welcome His Royal Highness. It was settled that the Prince should go to Gwalior instead of Nepal and the Princess of Wales with Sir Walter Lawrence in attendance will spend the time between Lucknow and Dehra Dun.

In the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove to the Municipal Offices. The route took them past the Queen's College—a handsome building in the Italian style, one of the oldest educational foundations in India, for, it was in 1791 that Jonathan Duncan then Resident at Benares suggested to Lord Cornwallis the establishment of a college for the preservation and cultivation of Sanskrit literature. Past the Prince of Wales' Hospital founded by His Majesty the King-Emperor in 1875-76, the Madho Das Garden and then to the Town Hall opened by the King-Emperor when Prince of Wales. The Municipal address was a model of terse expression and devoted

loyalty to which, His Royal Highness replied in the following terms :—

“GENTLEMEN,—The Princess of Wales and myself have been deeply touched by the affectionate greetings accorded to us at the great centres of India and nowhere more than at this historic city, so dear and so sacred to the millions of the Hindu peoples, and I feel that I cannot do better than recall the words of my dear father spoken thirty years ago when he expressed the intense pleasure which he felt in being received in the centre of all the nations and peoples of Hindu origin and as our time in India is rapidly drawing to an end we feel a special satisfaction that a visit to this important and interesting home of Hinduism should be one of the last of our impressions on the delightful tour which we have been permitted to make in this portion of His Majesty's Empire. We look forward with keen interest to seeing all which makes your city so venerated by the Hindus and renowned throughout the world. I shall be much pleased to transmit to the King-Emperor your gratifying acknowledgment of those blessings of peace and safety which you enjoy under his rule. We most sincerely reciprocate your kind wishes and we both hope that this great city, the second city in the United Provinces, may ever flourish and prosper.”

This paved the way for the Elephant Procession. First two noble beasts bore the beaten drums; then the Prince and Princess of Wales on a superb animal whose forehead was dyed imperial purple, whose trappings of gold swept the ground, whilst a tiger rampant was poised on each side of the howda of beaten gold; then followed a score of elephants caprisoned in scarlet and green; with the staff and the principal members of the Maharaja's suite, the Maharaja and

Sir James La Touche riding immediately behind the Royal elephant which was preceded by priests from the various temples, scattering flowers and blowing wailing conches. The procession passed through gaily decorated and densely thronged streets, the people greeting the illustrious visitors with heartiest acclamations. Through scenes of Hindu miracle plays and through a lane of people quivering with pleasure and to the crash of Oriental music Their Royal Highnesses moved at a stately pace to the circus where the Chouk joined the Chetganj road, where was the final tableau and where were massed the students of the Central Hindu College which owes its existence to the self-denying efforts of Mrs. Annie Besant.

The day closed with a banquet at Nandesar House, at which the Royal party and principal residents were brilliantly entertained by the hospitable Maharaja.

Tuesday, the 20th February 1906.

In the morning Their Royal Highnesses took the opportunity to see the chief glory of the city—the river front—under its every day conditions. Accompanied only by Sir Walter Lawrence they embarked at the upper end of the ghats and went slowly down, pausing often to take in the unique scenes. Though their trip was private and informal they were quickly recognised and greeted with acclamations by the crowds of early bathers.

On their way back from the river they halted at the Queen's College which as already noticed was established in 1791 for the preservation and cultivation of Sanscrit literature and religion of the Hindu nation at the centre of their faith and common resort of their tribes. In 1835 the English became obligatory as a course of study, the Sanskrit College declined but was saved from death by separating the

English and Sanskrit courses and continuing both under the same roof. In the Sanskrit College, the discipline, the method of teaching and examination, and the selection of pupils are all according to the Hindu Shastras and it is recognised as the centre of Indian Sanskrit learning.

In the afternoon on their way to take tea with the Maharaja of Benares at Ramnagar palace, the Prince and Princess called at the Central Hindu College, the work of six years, that is the creation of Mrs. Annie Besant's active brain and the foundation of the Maharaja of Benares and a few wealthy Hindus. Mrs. Besant's object is familiar to all acquainted with the progress of Indian education, she seeks to combine Eastern religion, philosophy and logic with western education. Whilst teaching up to the Government standards, the day's work begins with a Hindu prayer and the reading out of the Shastrie precepts, followed by a religious lecture. The progress of the College has been rapid and according to the report for 1905 there were 163 students in the College and 480 in the School. The buildings are expanding, the hostel works well and the great peculiarity of the institution is that it accepts no Government aid. The boys come from all parts of India besides United Provinces and Bengal. The Prince accepted from Mrs. Annie Besant an address the following passage of which aptly sums up the scope and basis of the College :—"In this College we seek to wed together the religion, the ethic, the philosophy of the hoary East with the science and the literature of the young and vigorous West ; to give to our students all that is best in European Culture with all that is wisest and noblest in Asiatic thought. We believe that we shall thus train up a race of men who will be loyal and useful citizens of that world Empire over which in the

course of Divine Providence Your Royal Highness will one day be called to rule." The address was enclosed in a silver model of the temple to Saraswati that is now rising in the College compound.

From the College it was but a short drive to the river and then on curiously fashioned barges, across the water to the Ramnagar palace fort. The Maharaja received Their Royal Highnesses with Oriental ceremony, no Europeans except the party being present. The approaches were lined by his elephants, camels, horse and foot retainers, all in their full dress liveries, while His Highness' Body guard that furnished the guard of honour inside the main gate was equipped in modern style up to the standard of an Imperial Service Corps in smartness of appearance.

After staying some time at the palace, when they took tea, the party embarked on barges to descend to Benares. As they entered the boats the glare in the direction of the city showed that the illumination had already commenced and every yard of the journey down the stream added to the interest and beauty of the sight till it culminated in the wonderful spectacle that met their view opposite the ghats. Those who know the river front of Benares can well imagine that when its flights of steps, terraces, and the huge masses of walls and buildings behind are outlined in every feature by myriads of lamps, the effect must have been unique. Those who returned from witnessing it feel it difficult to believe that any city in the world could show a similar sight. The crowds were enormous but perfectly orderly, and when the ceremony on the river bank was over the excitement was prolonged by the illumination behind which lighted up the

roads back as if by day all the way from the river banks to the far off gates of Naudesar House.

Wednesday, 21st February 1906.

There were two pleasant and attractive little ceremonies at Naudesar House this morning. His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales presented new colours to the 2nd South Staffordshire Regiment, part of which is stationed in Benares and the other part took the opportunity of being present while passing through on relief. At the conclusion of the picturesque ritual the Prince addressing the officers and men, as he entrusted the new colours to their charge said :—

“Colonel Daubeney, Non-commissioned Officers and men of the 2nd Battalion of the South-Staffordshire Regiment,— Meeting here to perform this ceremony on Indian soil, we are reminded that during the 112 years that have elapsed since your Battalion was raised, some of its most brilliant services have been achieved in this portion of the British Empire. With regard to its gallant conduct at Ferozeshah in 1845, Lord Hardings, the then Governor-General of India, described it ‘as that regiment which has earned immortal fame in the annals of the British Army,’ and not only on the field of battle has your regiment gained renown, for no less than three times did it suffer shipwreck in Eastern waters. We know that there is no greater test of the discipline of a regiment than under such terrible experiences and the conduct of the 80th Regiment in the last disaster of this nature in 1844 was brought to the notice of Queen Victoria, and commended in General Order by the Governor-General of India. It is indeed a grand tradition which surrounds the colours of your Regiment, a tradition created by those who in days gone by fought and fell in their defence. I feel sure that they will ever

inspire the same spirit of loyalty to your King, your country and your Regiment, and that, if needs be, you will, like your predecessors, do and die in the defence of these sentiments. With such convictions, I have great pleasure in entrusting to your keeping these consecrated colours."

The Staffords were then marched off the ground and a small body of the Gorkha Rifles who were to receive Medals for their gallantry shown in rescuing the sufferers from Dharamsala earthquake took their place. In asking His Royal Highness to present the Medals Lieutenant Colonel Tait, R. A. M. C., said:—"The disastrous earthquake of the fourth April last was felt with greatest severity at Dharamsala, in the Punjab; in ten seconds almost every building was a ruin; twenty Europeans and over 150 native soldiers, besides several hundred natives in the bazar were killed outright. The work of rescue commenced directly the initial shock was over, and continued unceasingly all day inspite of constantly recurring shocks which rendered the task of approaching the tottering ruins most hazardous. It is computed that some 150 persons were rescued from almost certain death. From the large number of gallant workers it has been difficult to select the party paraded before Your Royal Highness. In the case of rank and file it has mainly been done by the votes of their comrades. I am deputed to humbly request Your Royal Highness—as Grand Prior of the Order of the Hospital of St John of Jerusalem, in England, to present the Medals awarded by the Order in appreciation of the gallantry displayed by twenty-two officers and men of the 1st and 7th Gorkhas Rifles."

The Prince of Wales then presented the Medals and this closed the official proceedings in Benares. His Royal Highness gave a sum of Rs. 1,500 for distribution among the

Hindu public religious institutions in Benares, in furtherance of the precedent set at Amritsar and Delhi where similar donations were given to Sikh and Mohamadan religious institutions respectively.

In the evening Their Royal Highnesses left Benares—the Princess of Wales for Lucknow and Dehra Dun and the Prince for Gwalior, halting at Cawnpur en route, to visit the memorials of the Mutiny—to meet at Aligarh on the 8th March 1906. In a letter from Sir Walter Lawrence to Mr. D. C. Baillie, the Commissioner of Benares, His Royal Highness thanked him for the splendid reception and while appreciating the labour and anxiety of those who worked to make it a success expressed that Their Royal Highnesses will never forget the procession through the streets and the illumination of the river and ghats.

Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

On Friday 23rd February Her Royal Highness paid a visit to Cawnpur where she displayed great interest in the leather work exhibited in the factory of Messrs. Cooper Allen and Co., inspected Woolen Mills, visited the Memorial Gardens and Church and the Massacre Ghat and returned to Lucknow by Motor car.

On Saturday 24th February, in the morning Her Royal Highness paid a visit to the Chouk and station hospital where she gave to each patient a bunch of flowers. In the afternoon H. R. H. attended the assault-at-arms of the 8th Division and witnessed the section tent pegging by British and Native Officers and the musical ride by the 6th Cavalry. In the evening the Princess attended the Royal Dragoons circus and witnessed the first of the Moharram processions.

On Monday, 26th February, H. R. H. visited the Residency on the second time and for two hours learnt from Mr. Hilton fullest details regarding every post. At 10-30 p. m. she left for Agra quietly and without any ceremony.

On Tuesday 27th February, H. R. H. arrived at Agra and drove to the fort, being met near the Delhi Gate by Colonel Bradshaw Commanding the station. H. R. H. viewed the various historical buildings till one o'clock. After luncheon she accorded the young Maharaja of Bharatpur and his mother the honour of an interview. In the afternoon Her Royal Highness and suite drove in a motor car to Itmad-ud-Doula tomb and Chini-ka-Roza where they stayed till sunset and in the evening left for Dehra Dun.

On Wednesday, the 28th February, the Princess accompanied by Sir Walter Lawrence and Major Campbell reached Dehra Dun at 10-30 a. m., was met by Majors Watson and Cameron, Cammandant and Adjutant respectively of the Imperial Cadet Corps and drove to the former's bungalow. In the afternoon H. R. H. visited the Mess of the 2nd Gorkhas and had tea with the officers being greatly interested in the Mess trophies and plate. Later she visited the armoury and lines and conversed with the native officers.

On Thursday, 1st March, the Princess motored to Moh-kampur 7 miles distant, lunched in the forest and returned at 4 p. m.

On Friday, the 2nd March, the Princess went to Rajpur by motor and then to Mussoori by dandies going straight to the Charleville Hotel. In the afternoon H. R. H. visited the Convent. Though the visit was private the Municipality presented a bouquet of flowers.

On Saturday, the 3rd March, the Princess visited Landour where the King-Emperor planted a tree in 1875 in the compound of the St. Paul's Church.

On Sunday, the 4th March, the Princess returned to Dehra Dun.

On Monday, the 5th March, after visiting the Dehra Bazar the Princess motored to Mohan Pass on the Saharanpur road and returned to Assarori whence H. R. H. motored over to the Harbaushwala Division of Dehra Dun tea gardens. The factory and tea house were shown over by Mr. W. Harris the Manager and H. R. H. was much interested in everything connected with tea manufacture, packing, &c., and also in tea garden generally and returned in the evening.

On Tuesday, the 6th March, the Princess left Dehra for Hardwar at the latter place saw the famous bathing ghats and the head works of the great Central system of the Canal.

On Wednesday, the 7th March, the Princess visited Rurki and left for Hathras to join the Prince of Wales en-route to Aligarh.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

In the second visit to Gwalior of His Royal Highness which terminated on the 8th March, a change in weather rendered the climate of Gwalior and Sipri most enjoyable for a cool breeze tempered the keen rays of the sun. His Highness the Maharaja spared no personal effort to ensure the perfect comfort and good sport of his Royal guest, and assisted by the Official of the State succeeded admirably in his desire. One great feature of the shooting was the opportunity given to His Royal Highness of seeing jungle life and its surroundings in their normal conditions. Owing to the sudden change of plans elaborate preparations were impossible.

and in the outlying and unknown beats the experiences of His Royal Highness were those which occur to the soldier and civilian.

On the 4th March H. R. H. availed himself of the opportunity of visiting a famine relief work and seeing with his own eyes the number of persons thrown out of work and the evil consequences which a failure of the rains, accompanied with a withered crop may bring in its wake, if not combated by artificial means. The work in question is in the Malwa district some 70 miles from Gwalior and consists of a remunerative irrigation dam which is calculated to give a return of 7 per cent on the outlay. About 6000 men, women and children were employed and the advantages occurring from an enlightened and up to date administration, as illustrated by the famine policy of Maharaja Sendhia, speak for themselves. The Prince evinced the greatest interest in all the details of the work riding in amongst the workers inspecting the bazar, hospital and huts and having a look on those receiving gratuitous relief and before riding away left a sum sufficient to give each individual on the work an extra day's pay.

The sport on the whole was good and on several occasions exciting. His Royal Highness greatly enjoyed his life in the shooting camp, no day appearing too long for him and he was invariably shown even on blank and hot days the cheerful patience of the true sportsman. During the present visit six tigers, three panthers and two sambhors in addition to small games were killed and the Prince has shown that he is equally good with rifle and gun.

Before leaving Gwalior H. R. H. on the 7th March received deputations from the 38th and 39th Central India Horse and conferred Silver Victoria Medals upon the senior

native officers of the said regiments and of the 1st Sappers and Miners, 14th Sikhs, 11th Gorkha Rifles and 21st Gorkha Rifles all of which have lately received the honour of having H. R. H. appointed their Colonel-in-Chief.

Aligarh.

The Prince from his shooting camp and the Princess from Hardwar met at Hathras Junction and thence the Royal party travelled to Aligarh where a halt of six hours was made to gain a first hand acquaintance with the College—that creation of the late Sir Syed Ahmad, which was moulded into its present permanent shape by the late Theodore Beck and Mr. Theodore Marrison.

The visit to Aligarh, at first intended to be quite private gradually developed into a semi-state ceremony. Their Royal Highnesses were received on arriving by the Collector Mr. Winnington Ingram and drove through a series of triumphal arches escorted by a Mounted Infantry detachment of the Nainital Volunteers. They were received by the Lieutenant Governor Sir James La Touche, the patron, the Commissioner Mr. Conybeare, His Highness Agha Khan, Nawab Fayaz Ali Khan the President, Nawab Mohsan-ul-Mulk, the Secretary, Nawab Yusuf Ali Khan, Nawab Syed Husen Bilgrami, General Richardson, Syed Mahdi Hasan, Mr. Mohammad Rafique, Haji Mohamad Missa Khan, Nawab Zada Nasurulla Khan, Mr. Brereton, Inspector General of Police, and Mr. Archibald, the Principal of the College. After a number of presentations had been made the Royal party passed through the Great Court, through the lines of Cheering students and old boys to the Lytton Library, where they lunched with the trustees and a small gathering of those specially engaged or interested in the success of the College and representatives of the Civil station.

After lunch Their Royal Highnesses entered upon a detailed inspection of the College. They saw the classes at work, and inspected some of the students' rooms and the dining hall.

Then, escorted by a detachment of the 18th Tiwana horse, Their Royal Highnesses drove to the English House which is a part of the College carried on the same lines as a house at an English Public School. This they inspected carefully and then made a circuit of the College grounds, returning to the Great Court. Their Royal Highnesses paid a lengthy visit to the tomb of Sir Syed Ahmad and appeared considerably interested.

On their way out the Royal party was again vociferously cheered by the students and accepted from the Trustees a handsome cabinet containing views of the College. They appeared greatly pleased with all they saw, and before leaving Their Royal Highnesses expressed their warmest appreciation of the work carried on at Aligarh.

There yet remained an hour or two before the Royal train was to resume its long journey to Quetta. These were spent in watching that famous regiment of Silladar Cavalry, the 18th Tiwana Lancers give on the Maidan an exhibition of the horsemanship in which the Indian Cavalry are unexcelled. All Aligarh kept high holiday, thousands lined the Maidan and the roads through which Their Royal Highnesses passed on their way to the station.

Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy has subscribed a sum of Rs. 85,000 to the funds of the Prince of Wales' School of Science founded in commemoration of the Royal visit in connection with the College and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 for the establishment of a Fellowship for scientific research in connection with the School to be called after Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales.

Quetta.

The arrival of the Prince and Princess of Wales at Quetta was somewhat spoiled by rain. Early in the morning of the 10th March the sky became overcast and at about 9 o'clock there was a hailstorm followed by rain at intervals. Arrangements had been made for a public reception with presentation of a Municipal Address and all the troops in the garrison lining to the Residency about two miles distant from the station. At the last moment the order for a public reception was cancelled, the troops dispersed and the arrival was private.

The long journey from Aligarh was pleasantly cool and free from dust and though clouds and mist spoiled the chance of obtaining a view on the journey up from Sibi, there were occasional glimpses of the snow capped hills and of the dreary desolate country through which the railway over the Bolan Pass wends its way. The Royal train arrived at 3 p. m. and Their Royal Highnesses were met at the station by the Agent to the Governor-General, the Honourable Mr. Tucker, and Major General Smith Darrien, Commanding Quetta Division, with their respective staffs, heads of departments, Civil and Military Officers, the Khan of Khelat and the Jam of Las Bela. There were also present Sirdars, Maliks and Motbirs of Baluchistan and Municipal Commissioners while a large number of European Ladies and gentlemen watched the arrival from the stand erected in the station entrance hall. After salute and presentations Their Royal Highnesses entered their carriage and drove to the Residency escorted by a travelling guard of the 36th Jacob's Horse. According to the invariable practice of the tour the remainder of the day was spent in rest.

Sunday, the 11th March.

Their Royal Highnesses attended Divine Service in the Church of St. Mary of Bethany in the morning and there was no state ceremony.

Monday, the 12th March.

The morning broke with the full splendour of a mountain winter day and the official programme opened with the reception of the Municipal address postponed on Saturday. The development traced by the address cannot be paralleled in modern India except the Chenab Irrigation Colony. When as the most valuable fruit of the second Afgan war possession was taken of the passes that make the frontier against eastern Afghanistan and north-eastern Persia practically impregnable, the Quetta plateau was one of the most depressing places in Asia ; now the Municipality were able to claim that the mud and wattle huts with their 4000 poor occupants have expanded into a town of over 700 acres with a population of a quarter of a lakh. A town with 12 miles of good road lined with trees, with a revenue of two and a half lakhs, a good water supply adequate sanitation and improving facilities for education. Bloodshed and anarchy common all over Baluchistan have been replaced by peace and order. Communication has been improved by railways to the Bolan and Hurnai passes and good military roads and facile means of travel, even to Loralai and Fort Sandeman in the remote Zhole Valley ; telegraphs and posts. The Commercial trade with Kalat, Sistan, and Southern Afganistan has increased by 500,000 of maunds in the imports and 250,000 of maunds in the exports. The Municipality honestly claims an extraordinary advance effected under the benign and enlightened

ascendency of the British power. In reply His Royal Highness said :—

"Gentlemen,—The address which has just been read, presents in very graphic language a story, of which we may all feel proud. While thanking you heartily for your welcome to the Princess of Wales and myself, I congratulate you with equal heartiness on your achievements. We, who are familiar with the older and more slowly growing institutions of the west, are naturally struck with the rapid career of Quetta. You have mentioned the honoured name of Sandeman who won the people of Baluchistan to the ways of peace. I doubt not that the traditions of that great man inspire and direct you in your labours, and I can detect in your address two of his qualities, courage and hope.

We shall have opportunities during the next few days, of seeing for ourselves the work which has been achieved within the short space of thirty years, and it will be my pleasing duty to inform the King-Emperor of the wonderful progress which has been made on this frontier of the empire since he visited India. May every success and prosperity attend your useful labours. The concluding words of your address have greatly touched us, and we sincerely join your expressions of thankfulness for the blessings which Providence has bestowed upon us during our journey to and in India."

Afterwards His Royal Highness received formal visits from the Khan of Kelat and the Jam of Las Bela. In their most desperate feuds the Baluch tribes owed a shadowy allegiance to the Khan which Sir Robert Sandeman with his initiative perception turned to profit and working through him pacified Baluchistan with a facility that made his administration a subject of admiration. The Khan is a figure among

the Indian feudatories controlling a large mountainous kingdom and he paid his homage in full state to His Royal Highness.

On the east of Quetta stands a low domed building commemorating Sandeman's great work in Baluchistan and there in the afternoon were gathered the Sirdars of all the varied tribes to pay homage to the heir of the throne. Conspicuous in this large assembly were the representatives of the forces that keep the peace on the border land. One essential factor in the Sandeman system was the tribal leag—the policy of making the tribesmen their own policemen since adopted with great success in other parts of the North-West Frontier. After formal presentations His Royal Highness bestowed Sanads upon deserving persons the foremost of whom was Subedar-Major of the Zhole Levy Corps. Soon after a Havildar and two sepoy were called up and the Prince pinned on their breasts the Order of Merit of British India of the 3rd class awarded for eminent service. These were Havaladar Hayat Khan, and sepoy Alijan and Sultan Khan who acted bravely at the risk of their lives though severely wounded in the raid on the Shinbaz post.

The ceremonial over, the Honourable Mr. A. L. Tucker, speaking in the vernacular expressed by command the pleasure the Prince of Wales had experienced in meeting the Sirdars and his appreciation of the loyal spirit that had brought them from their distant homes to attend the Durbar.

Tuesday, the 13th March.

In the morning His Royal Highness received a number of native officers representing regiments serving in Quetta, Loralai and Jacobabad and presented Sanads for service in Seistan Mission.

At 11-30 His Royal Highness attended by the Agent, Governor General and staffs, and escorted by field officers of 36 Jacob's Horse returned the visit of the Khan of Kelat. The 124 Baluchistan Infantry supplied guard of honour and several of the Khan's principal attendants were presented by the Political Agent in the Khan's reception room.

At noon the Royal party took train to Beleli, a little station about 7 miles from Quetta, in the pass which leads from the Peshin to the Quetta valley. There they lunched in the train and then drove in tongas to fort Lockhart which commands an excellent view of the defences. Major General Smith Darrien who commands the Quetta Division explaining the scheme of defences the party moved on to the Wolsely Ridge, the highest part of this branch of the Defence Works. The Prince rode up the steep and winding path that leads to the summit of the ridge on a mule and the Princess was carried in a chair. The view of the summit was superb. The Peshin valley with the Khojack Range—the real frontier against Afghanistan—on the horizon lay stretched out on one hand and on the other the Quetta valley, with the Civil and Military Stations almost hidden in a fold in the ground. Their Royal Highnesses were so keenly interested in the scene that it was growing dark before they returned to the Residency.

There was a state banquet in the evening followed by a reception at which all the Civil and Military Officers and non-official residents on the Residency list were present.

Wednesday, the 14th March.

This being a Mailday the Prince and Princess spent it with comparative quietness; still in the afternoon Their Royal Highnesses drove up the road leading to the crest of the ridge commanding the Bulele entrance to the fine new battery named

after General Lockhart whence Major General Smith Darrien, was able to point out the broad scheme of this section of the Defence Works. Near the Lockhart Battery rises the ridge that gives the most commanding view of Quetta that is at all accessible, and with unabated energy, Their Royal Highnesses determined to ascend it. Very recently a road practicable for mules has been hewn. So the Prince mounted a sturdy Persian and Her Royal Highness was borne in an improvised sedan by men of the Army Bearer Corps. Even the hardy mules found the stiff and steep path more than arduous and the bearers did not get more than half way. From the summit His Royal Highness saw the distant Khwaja Amran still flocked with their winter snow, and the broad Peshin valley veined with magenta where the warm rock out-cropped. He saw the Quetta Valley with its growing station and cantonment and the whitecapped peaks that are the glory of the Quetta landscape.

Their Royal Highnesses lunched with the officers of the 2nd Welsh Regiment at the regiment Mess and afterwards paid a visit to the Station Hospital. At mid-night the Royal train left for Chaman, where they arrived at 8-30 a. m. next morning.

Thursday, the 15th March.

The line from Quetta runs northward along the Takatu range, the highest point of which above Quetta town is 11,000 feet high. Beleli already visited on Tuesday fell in the way. Murghal Kotal lies on the right and the Guzabund Pass far away on the left. Passing Boston and winding amongst the low hills the line bears away to the west, traversing the great Peshin plateau bare and barren only for want of water. At the far side of the Peshin plateau the Khwaja Amran

range is pierced by Khojak tunnel $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles long and 6,398 feet above the sea level, opened in 1891 at a cost of 68 lakhs of rupees. From middle of the tunnel for 17 miles is a descent in which the Zigzag line with many turns passes the old Chaman to the plain, where the frontier post new Chaman is situated 4503 feet above the sea level. The early part of the route was traversed in dark, but from Khojak tunnel, as the morning was fine and free from mist, the Royal party could get a clear view of the vast plain stretching away miles in every direction.

Their Royal Highnesses were received by the Political Agent of Quetta and Peshin and the Asstt. Political Agent, Achakzai, Maliks and Motbirs were present at the station, and the roads were brightly decorated with flags and triumphal arches.

At 10 after breakfast the Prince and Princess accompanied by the Honourable Mr. Tucker and members of the Royal staff drove to the parade ground escorted by a travelling escort of the 35th Sind Horse under the Command of Major Lewis. On arrival at the ground the Royal party were received by General Smith Darrien, Colonel Young and staff and the Prince there presented new colours to the 127th Baluch Light Infantry.

The regiment has had its distinguished career of service. Raised by Sir Charles Napier in Karachi in 1844, it served in the mutiny, taking part in the siege of Delhi and the campaigns in Oudh and Ruhelkhand. Its share in the Abyssinian expedition is marked by the presence among the Mess plate of a finely chased cross given by Sir Charles after the capture of Magdala. Its colours have been borne in Afghanistan, Burma, East Africa, Egypt and China and its

detachment composed the major part of the force that captured Nodiz Fort in Mokran, five years ago. When the usual military rites had been executed His Royal Highness in committing the colours to the Regiment said :—

“Colonel Even, Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers and Men of the 127th Baluch Light Infantry,—Since the days when your regiment was raised by Sir Charles Napier, more than sixty years ago, it has rendered gallant and devoted service to its Sovereign and Empire, not only in India but across the seas, in Africa, Burma and the Far East. The names of your campaigns are displayed on the colours which I have great pleasure in presenting to you. They are a sign of your duty to your King-Emperor and country, and also a record of those actions in which your predecessors have upheld the honour of the regiment. For such reasons you rightly venerate them and upon them take your oath of allegiance. May you ever be guided by the noble traditions which they betoken, and should you again be called to active service, may victory attend you. I am certain that the colours will remain safe in your keeping.”

Major-General Stuart Beatson having translated the Prince's speech to the regiment, Colonel G. E. Even, Commanding the Regiment, replied. He said :—

“Your Royal Highness—I desire on behalf of the British officers, native officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the 127th Baluch Light Infantry to express our cordial appreciation of the great kindness you have shown us in thus coming down to Chaman, one of the furthest outposts on the border of the Indian Empire, and presenting the regiment with new colours. To-day, the 15th March, will always be a red-letter day in the annals of the Battalion and these new

colours which have just been thus graciously confided to our charge at the hands of Your Royal Highness and made doubly precious thereby will be as loyally cherished and devotedly guarded in the future service of the King-Emperor as in days gone by have been those old emblems of loyalty and devotion which have to-day passed from our keeping. I beg to assure Your Royal Highness that we are deeply sensible of and value to the utmost the great honour which has been conferred on us to-day, and on behalf of all ranks respectfully, to wish Your Royal Highness happiness, health and long life."

The regiment then reformed into line and presented arms to the new colours, which were carried to the rank to the strains of the National Anthem. A royal salute was given and the Prince inspected the regiment passing along the whole of the front and rear ranks.

Their Royal Highnesses, then drove to the large fort on the confines of the British territory and from its walls saw the principal features of Chaman under the ciceronage of General Darrien who knows every inch of their border land. On return to the station they were introduced to the ladies of Chaman who were all waiting to bid them farewell and the Royal party then entered the train and returned to Quetta at 6. p. m.

On the journey to Chaman and return the Royal train had to be divided into two portions each drawn by three heavy engines to enable it to negotiate the heavy way over the Khwaja Amran range. After passing through the Khojak tunnel Their Royal Highnesses decided to trolley down the grade from Shelabag to Kila Abdulla a drop of 1200 feet in $16\frac{1}{2}$ miles which took half an hour. Of the four trolleys despatched with intervals of 200 yards, the first was pilot,

the second was occupied by the Prince accompanied by Mr. Finney, Manager of N. W. Railway, Mr. Beaty, D. S. P., Quetta and Mr. O'Hara as driver, on the third were the Princess, the Honourable Mr. Tuckers and Major Murray, Traffic Superintendent in charge and on the last trolly were several members of the Royal Staff. Their Royal Highnesses expressed gratification at their exhilarating ride.

On the return journey the Royal party were enabled to view the great engineering obstacles pluckily surmounted when the railroad was carried from Boston. They saw how the line which as it leaves Chaman seems to butt right into the hills, climbs their flanking spurs in long sweeps, doubling back on each other like hare's track mounting steadily.

Karachi.

The *Renown* and the *Hermes* came from Bombay on the 16th March, and a little later on the same day came the *Dufferin* with His Excellency Lord Lamington and his staff on board. The usual salutes were fired for the Governor and for Admiral Poe, and Mr. Mules, the Collector of Karachi, and Mr. Younghusband, the Commissioner, visited the ship one after the other and the latter also visited the Governor on board. The Members of the Sindh Club gave a ball in honour of His Excellency who attended and the buildings were brilliantly illuminated. The number of guests exceeded 300, the floor and music were excellent and the dance was altogether a great success.

In honour of the Royal visit to the province of Sindh, a Gazette Extraordinary issued this day announced the abolition from 1st April 1906, of all registry fee hitherto levied under Bombay Act 1 of 1863 on vessels plying on river Indus and its tidal channels and of navigation fees levied on country boats plying on the Fullel Canal and its branches, and remission of the arrears of such fees to the 17th March 1906 the date of arrival of Their Royal Highnesses.

Saturday, 17th March.

Their Royal Highnesses arrived at Karachi this morning and were received on the platform by Lord Lamington General Sir Archibald Hunter, Admiral Poe, Mr. Younghusband, Major General Smith Darrien, Col. F. H. Kelly, Commanding Karachi Division, Major General Duff, the Mir of Khairpur and the leading civil and military officers. After the presentations had been made the Royal party entered the large Shamiana and Mr. Beamont the President of the Municipal Corporation presented the following address :—

"Time was, and that but seventy years ago, when Karachi consisted of dwellings which housed at most 10,000 souls and when our harbour served only to shelter a few score fishing boats. The occupation of Sind by the British in 1839 at once revealed the important position of Karachi and the efforts of all those entrusted with the administration of the Province and of those connected with the trade of the port have since been directed to developing its manifest resources. Our first growth was not rapid, for roads and railroads, on which ports must ever depend, were for many years few and ill-served in Sind, and thirty years ago when Your Royal Highness's gracious father visited this dependency Karachi was not deemed worthy of the honour and happiness of being included in the cities chosen to accord him welcome. This propitious occasion is, therefore, a matter of greater gratification to us, inasmuch as it marks our growth and the importance of our city and its harbour. We would respectfully invite the attention of Your Royal Highnesses to the position our city occupies as a port for the surplus produce of those vast irrigation schemes undertaken by the imperial Government in the Punjab and Sind, which have, no doubt, been brought to the notice of Your Royal Highnesses. The fact that 1,300,000 tons of wheat (produce more necessary perhaps than any other to our people at home) were shipped hence during the year 1904, that our gross trade amounted to $31\frac{1}{2}$ crores of rupees and that 1,380,000 tons of shipping visited our port emphasise the importance of Karachi to the commerce of the Empire. During the past six months Your Royal Highnesses have seen cities more ancient, cities more picturesque and more populous, but no city, we venture to think, whose commercial prosperity will redound with greater credit to British

rule and no city whose future from its geographical position is so pregnant with issues of Empire. For these reasons it is peculiarly gratifying to us that Your Royal Highnesses have graciously accorded us the privilege of welcoming you to our city and that Karachi has been selected as the port at which Your Royal Highnesses shall take leave of India. When bidding Your Royal Highnesses 'God-speed' we shall fervently hope that Your Royal Highnesses will carry away pleasant recollections of the great country and we assure Your Royal Highnesses that in the hearts of the people of India Your Royal Highnesses will ever be remembered with the warmest feelings of loyalty, affection and devotion."

The Prince in replying said:—

"GENTLEMEN,—On behalf of the Princess of Wales and myself I thank you for the welcome which you have given to us in this rising and prosperous seaport, the capital of Sind. Your progress is remarkable even in an age of progress, but the figures which you have quoted and the strenuous policy of extending irrigation in Sind and the Punjab suggest the idea that vast developments await your city and harbour in the immediate future. I am very glad to have had an opportunity of seeing Karachi, for I am conscious of the fact that this place is destined to play an important part in the future of our Empire; and if I may judge of the spirit of the inhabitants of Karachi from the sentiments expressed in your address, I have little fear that you and your successors in office will be able to grapple with the difficult question of development in a large and far-sighted manner. I have learnt with great pleasure that the Bombay Government has most courteously marked our visit to Karachi by the abolition of boat fees on the Indus. I do not know how far this wise act

may directly affect Karachi, but I am proud that I should be associated with a concession which will at any rate benefit some of the people of Sind.

"Gentlemen, we wish you every prosperity in the great work which lies before the Municipality of Karachi. Your concluding words of 'God-speed' for which we are both most grateful remind us, alas, that our visit to India is near its end. I can assure you and our other friends in all parts of this great and wonderful land that we leave India with feelings of gratitude and affection. We have seen and have learned much, we have seen enough to make India a living reality to us, enough to make us wish that we could see more and to implant for ever in our hearts a sympathy and interest in all that affects our fellow subjects in India of whatever creed or race. Although our receptions everywhere were the scenes of brightness and splendour and we have been greeted by thousands of cheerful and happy faces, we have not forgotten the hard lives led by those in the trying climates of the plains, and we know of the miseries which beset the patient, hard-working, peasant when the rains do not come in due season. We are both sincerely thankful to have been privileged to visit India and to have gained impressions which, with future study and observation, will enable me to try to understand some of the problems of British administration, for I fully appreciate the advantage which as to this great continent, time must give to any one in considering even the simplest Indian questions. Our journey has in all parts of India been most happy and delightful, thanks to the love and good-will which have been evinced by all classes. We have been deeply impressed by that feeling of loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the person of the King-Emperor, which has

been displayed ever since we first set foot on Indian soil, and we have been also greatly touched by the evident memories of affection towards my dear brother which still remain in the hearts of those with whom he was brought in contact during his stay in India some sixteen years ago. In bidding India farewell, we can truly say that our visit has been to us an unending and unbroken series of happy and most instructive experiences."

After the Municipal Councillors had been presented, Their Royal Highnesses drove in full state to Government House, escorted by the 36th Jacob's Horse and passing through roads lined with troops.

At 11 a. m. the Prince received an official visit from His Highness the Mir of Khairpur who was escorted from his pavillion in Burn's Garden to Government House by a detachment the 36th Jacob's Horse. A guard of honour of the 130th P. W. O. Baluchis presented arms the band of the 105th played music and the 29th Battery R. F. A. fired a salute of 14 guns on the arrival and departure of the Mir. At noon His Royal Highness returned the Mir's visit with all stately honours, going through the same ceremonies. His Royal Highness also received official visits from three Haidarabad Mirs.

At 6 p. m. His Royal Highness performed his last official act in India, the unveiling of the Sindh Memorial to Her late Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria erected in the grounds near the Frere Hall. The statue is of white marble wearing her widow's veil, the Imperial crown and the robes of state, and holding in her hand the sceptre and the orb. On each side of the plinth are carved projecting ship's bows emblematic of Naval supremacy. At the feet of the pedestal

are statues in bronze, the principal group representing India approaching Justice and Peace. At the rear of the pedestal an allegorical figure of a woman heavily draped and bending to her work is depicted as pouring water from an ur upon the soil, whilst behind her there spring up luxuriant vegetation and the fruits of the earth. This typifies the fertilizing action of the Indus on which Sindh depends for its sustenance. Upon these lines the sculptor—Mr. Hamo Thornycroft has produced a work of singular beauty and grace.

In presnce of all the officers and the Mirs of Sindh Mr. Mules, Collector of Karachi and Chairman of the Memorial Committee read the following address :—

“On behalf of the Committee of and subscribers to the Victoria Memorial Fund and the whole public of Sind, I beg to express our sincere and heartfelt thanks for your gracious kindness in honouring us this day by your presence here and to you, Sir, for consenting to perform the ceremony which will disclose to Your Royal Highnesses and to this great and representative assemblage from all parts of the Province a marble statue which, we trust, you will consider a not unworthy token to posterity of the veneration and affection of her people for the great and good Victoria Queen of England and Empress of India. Your Royal Highnesses in your progress through the immense British provinces of India and the feudatory States which flourish under the protecting shadow of your great father's throne must have encountered innumerable tokens of the extraordinary devotion to Her Imperia lMajesty the Queen-Empress Victoria which was felt by the people and Princes of India during her life time, and of the reverence and affection in which her memory is held to-day. Sindh is only a small corner of your Royal and

Imperial father's dominions in the East, but I can assure you, Sir, that in no portion of his vast realms is loyalty to the Crown and devotion to the Monarch and his House more keenly felt or firmly rooted than in this Province, and I speak with an experience of its people extending over three and thirty years. Your Royal Highnesses if it were possible to enhance these feelings, your gracious presence among us this day would assuredly do so. For the first time in history a Prince and Princess of Wales have entered our land and have graciously consented to come amongst us, thereby giving to many thousands of your Imperial father's subjects the keenest gratification and delight, Sir, on the occasion of your arrival at the gate of India, your first public action was to unveil a statue of Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress Victoria, and now at the termination of a most brilliant and successful tour, on the completion of which we beg respectfully to congratulate Your Royal Highnesses, you are about to perform a similar ceremony, and we venture to hope this will be a gratifying remembrance in the years to come which we earnestly pray may be many and happy for Your Royal Highnesses and all the Royal Family. I have already had the honour of submitting to Your Royal Highness a brief history of this memorial and I need not therefore now go into details regarding Mr. Hamo Thornycroft's beautiful work or bring again to your notice those who have rendered such valuable assistance in connection with its erection. In asking Your Royal Highness graciously to unveil this memorial may I also request you to name the grounds around it the Queen's Lawn. I can assure you, Sir, we shall spare no pains to lay them out in a fitting manner. I also venture to ask from Your Royal Highnesses the acceptance as a souvenir from the subscribers

of a casket containing an album of views of Karachi and Sind, which they hope may occasionally bring back to your minds a day which will long live in the annals of Sind and has unspeakably gladdened its people, and finally I beg on behalf of the whole Province to wish Your Royal Highnesses a safe and prosperous voyage to England and a most happy meeting with your children and your Royal parents, and we ask you to express the assurance of the loyal devotion of Sind to His Majesty and the Queen."

His Royal Highness replied as follows :—

"Gentlemen,—It is a great pleasure to the Princess of Wales and myself to take part in a ceremony which crowns the loyal and loving efforts of five long years, and it is our good fortune to have an opportunity of being associated with the people of Sind in this splendid tribute to our late beloved Queen-Empress. We have read the admirable pamphlet which describes the history of the memorial and have noticed with interest the names of Mr. Giles and Mr. Moti Ram Adrani and others to whose energy we owe so much. We have noticed, too, with especial satisfaction that all classes in Sind have joined in raising this statue, which is fitly symbolised by the figures of Peace and Justice. You do right to connect them with the memory of Queen Victoria, for she greatly desired that her Indian subjects should ever enjoy these blessings. I shall be happy to name the grounds on which we stand 'the Queen's Lawn,' and we both hope that this statue and the lawn around it may bring pleasure and recreation to endless generations, Gentlemen, we thank you for your parting words and I shall not fail to convey to the King-Emperor and the Queen the loyal expressions of the people of Sind. We were deeply touched by Bombay's affectionate welcome to the

shores of India. On the eve of our departure we are equally impressed with Karachi's sympathy and good wishes."

The cord holding the draping Union Jacks was pulled, and the figure, in its white marble purity was revealed under a royal salute. After a close inspection of the work and Miss Lorna Beaman had presented H. R. H. the Princess with a beautiful bouquet Their Royal Highnesses departed with the state in which they had arrived.

Two more functions closed the busy day. The leading residents of the province met within the hospitable walls of Government House for the state dinner and all Sindh afterwards attended the Reception. In the evening Karachi blazed with illumination and the warships in the harbour—the *Renown*, the *Perseus* and the *Hermes* were etched with flame and starred the sky with coloured light.

Sunday, 18th March.

The day was the usual day of rest that has been observed so scrupulously throughout the tour. Their Royal Highnesses attended the parade service at the Holy Trinity Church and the day passed without any ceremony.

Monday, 19th March.

In the morning His Royal Highness inspected the 130th Baluchis of which he is the Honorary Colonel.

Then by command of His Majesty the King-Emperor he held an investiture at which the following well merited honours in the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, and the Royal Victorian Order were bestowed upon those most directly responsible for the smooth running of the complex arrangements for the Royal Tour.

G. C. I. E.

Sir W. R. Lawrence, K. C. I. E., Chief of the Prince of Wales' Staff.

K. C. S. I.

Lieutenant-Colonel Sir A. Bigge, G. C. V. O., K. C. B., K. C. M. G., D. S. O., Private Secretary to the Prince of Wales.

Major-General S. B. Beatson, C. B., Military Secretary to the Prince of Wales in India.

K. C. V. O.

His Excellency Vice-Admiral E. Roe, C. V. O., Commander-in-Chief of His Majesty's Naval Forces in the East Indies.

Mr. F. R. Upcott, C. S. I., Chairman of the Railway Board.

Major-General B. Duff, C. B., C. I. E., Adjutant-General in India.

Mr. H. A. Stuart, C. S. I., Director of Criminal Intelligence in India.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Charles, I. M. S., Surgeon to the Prince of Wales in India.

To be a Knight Bachelor.

Mr. S. H. C. Hutchinson, Director-General of Telegraphs in India,

C. S. I.

Commodore the Honourable H. Tyrwhitt, M. V. O., H. M. S., "Renown"

C. I. E.

Major R. E. Grimson, Major C. F. Campbell and Major H. D. Watson, Aides-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales in India.

M. V. O. 4th class.

Mr. H. C. Miles, Collector of Karachi. Munshi Aziz-ud-din, Deputy Commissioner, Berar, Major H. S. Roberts, Captain L. F. Ashburner, Captain H. Hill, Captain G. Makins, Captain the Honourable W. Cadogan, Honorary Aides-de-Camp to the Prince of Wales in India.

M. V. O. 5th class.

Mr. Herbert Bamber, East Indian Railway, Sardar Bahadur Resaidar Mirza Karim Beg of the Bhopal Victoria Lancers.

Rai Bahadur under Viceroy's Sanads.

Babu Moti Lall Gangoli, Treasurer, Foreign Office, Asstt. Surgeon Hira Lall Basu, General Hospital, Calcutta.

His Royal Highness afterwards presented the medals of the Royal Victorian Order to the various recipients.

Some of the arduous services rendered with exceptional ability and devotion, in recognition of which the honours were conferred deserve special remarks.

Sir Walter Lawrence, as Chief of the staff, has evidenced in even greater degree those qualities of tact, sympathy and knowledge that made him the finest Private Secretary any Viceroy has been able to command. The wisdom with which the tour was planned, the perfect smoothness with which every detail has been fulfilled and the wide and intimate acquaintance Their Royal Highnesses have been able to acquire of India, its peoples and its services, have been in no small measure due to his knowledge, sagacity and discretion. The G. C. I. E. is an honour rarely conferred upon an Indian Civilian and there can be no doubt that it has been very wisely and appropriately bestowed.

Honours have come thickly upon Sir Arthur Bigge and his K. C. S. I. can only be regarded as a means of still further marking His Royal Highness' appreciation of quiet, able and most devoted service.

Major-General Stuart Beatson has been indefatigable in the truest sense of the word, and never spared himself or his staff in making the best arrangements for Their Royal Highnesses' pleasure and comfort.

Vice-Admiral Poe's Naval escort, from the moment the *Renown* entered the limits of his command always bore testimony to his seamanlike qualities.

In Knighting Mr. Upcott, the Chairman of the Railway Board, the Prince of Wales expressed his sense of the facility with which the Royal party were borne the many thousands of miles they travelled over the Indian Railways. The last stage of their progress from Aligarh to Quetta, and thence to Karachi by the North Western Railway deserves particular acknowledgement. Up the Mushkaf Railway, the Royal train was hauled, over gradients which between Abigaum and Kolpur are stiff as one in twenty-five and between Quetta and Chaman one in forty. Everywhere the Royal train with its tremendously heavy coaches, reached its destination in perfect safety and at scheduled time.

Of Major-General Duff's abilities as Adjutant-General there could be no better proof than the great armed host assembled at Rawalpindi. The precision with which those 60,000 men were marshalled, manœuvred and marched in faultless array before Their Royal Highnesses stands out as an amazing instance of organising capacity.

On Mr. Harold Stuart as Director of Criminal Investigation in India, devolved the onerous task of safe-guarding Their

Royal Highnesses' progress from criminal interruption. Of the manner in which he performed it, an opinion may be gained from this that from the moment Their Royal Highnesses stopped ashore in Bombay until they left Karachi, not a single overt act occurred.

Lieut. Colonel Charles, I. M. S., watched over Their Royal Highnesses' health with an unremitting care and skill that few understood. With his success in this service ends his active and successful work in India.

Sir S. H. C. Hutchinson's strenuous improvement of the Telegraph Department has benefited the whole community and the great efficiency of the special arrangements made to meet the heavy press of traffic arising from the Royal progress has been almost beyond praise.

The Farewell.

At 4-45 p. m. the Prince and Princess of Wales set out on their last drive in India and the Officers and gentlemen who were united to be present were conveyed by a special train to Kemari where the Renown was anchored at the Merewether Pier. Their Royal Highnesses escorted by a squadron of the 36th Jacob's Horse passed along the Merewether, Victoria and Inverarity Roads, Elphinstone street and Garden and Bunder roads. The route was decorated and lined with the troops in the garrison and Volunteers, *viz.*, 1st South-Wales Borderers, Sindh Volunteer Rifle Corps, 105th Maratha Light Infantry, 130 Prince of Wales Own Baluchi and the Karachi Artillery Volunteers. Stands had been erected on either side of the gangway leading from the road to the vessel and the entrance to these stands was through a triumphal arch of a novel design. It was formed by two steam travelling cranes

with crossed arms and supporting an arch with a light house in the centre. Above this, supported on extreme points of the arms, was a fishing boat fully manned while from the chains depended two contrasting bales of merchandise with large placards flanking on either side. The smaller one of the bales bore the legend of 1887—"6,250 tons" and its placard "304 Steamers" while on the other for 1905 were "16,52,144 tons" and "859 Steamers." The foremost among those present there, were Lord Lamington, Sir Archibald Hunter, General Duff, Sir Arther Fanshawe, Major-General Smith Darrien, Mr. Younghusband, Admiral Poe, Colonel Kelly, Mr. Beaman, Judicial Commissioner, Honourable Mr. M. De. B. Webb, Additional Member of the Governor's Council, His Highness Sir Faiz Mohamad Khan, Mir of Khairpur, with his two sons and nephew, and Their Highnesses Mir Mohamad Hasan Ali Khan, Mir Haji Nur Mohamad Khan and Mir Haji Fateh Khan. Their Royal Highnesses on their arrival bade a cordial farewell to all especially assembled to speed them. They shook hands with the Port Commissioners and bowing to the right and left passed through a lane of people to the Renown. For half an hour farewells were said to the immediate entourage amongst which was stout Sir Pratap Singh came from Idar to pay his homage. Then the boatswain's pipes silicilated, the moorings were cast off and with the Prince of Wales flag as master of Trinity House, at the fore and his own standard at the main, the white hulled battle-ship began to move through the water. The band struck up the National Anthem and cheer after cheer went up through the Quay. The last glimpse India had of the Prince and Princess was of His Royal Highness in undress Naval uniform, with a telescope tucked under his arms, saluting. Her Royal High-

ness in natty white serge and holding binoculars, bowing her adieux.

Outside the break water the Renown picked up her squadron consisting of the *Terrible*, *Hermes* and *Perseus*, and Lord Lamington signalled, from R. I. M. S. Dufferin which followed the Renown for some distance, the following farewell message.

"On behalf of Bombay Presidency I beg to express regret at the termination of a visit which will ever live in the recollections of the people as a joyous memory, and which marked by Your Royal Highness' kindly interest and graciousness, will have attached them more than ever to the Throne of His Majesty the King-Emperor, I respectfully wish Your Royal Highness a good voyage and most happy return home."

From the Prince of Wales to the Viceroy, dated 19th March 1906.

"It is with much regret that the Princess of Wales and I leave India to-day. From time to time in my speeches or in letters to various local authorities I have endeavoured to express our sincere gratitude for all the labour and affectionate good-will which have been so freely bestowed upon us by all classes. I hope that these expressions of appreciation, made while the events were fresh, will have assured our most kind hosts in various parts of India that their reception and welcome had given us intense pleasure and satisfaction. But now that we are leaving the shores of this great Empire I wish to assure you that the arrangements made by the various departments both of the Government and of the local authorities have been in every way admirably planned and successfully carried out. In the first place I desire to express my gratitude for all the pains devoted to what has proved to be an excellent

and successful programme for our stay in India. I was especially delighted to have had an opportunity of visiting several of the great Indian Princes and of becoming personally acquainted with the other Ruling Chiefs, whose capitals we were unable to visit. I have thus gained some insight into the administration of their respective States. I am deeply grateful for their generous hospitality and their marked courtesy to us, but I was still more impressed by their sincere expressions of loyalty to the Throne and of personal affection to the King-Emperor.

The chief feature of the tour.

"We know of course how greatly our visit has added to the labours and anxieties of the Governors, Lieutenant-Governors and local administrations, and we are all the more grateful for the cordial welcome which we received at every Government House, but greatly as we appreciated the goodwill and most effective efforts of the authorities to make our visit to each place pleasant and instructive, the feature which most profoundly impressed us was the spontaneous and affectionate enthusiasm of the thousands and hundreds of thousands who have welcomed us and made us feel at home in our progress through India.

The success of the Arrangements.

"As regards the departments on which so much extra work has been involved, we are grateful to the various sanitary authorities for the arrangements which have enabled our large party to travel from one end of India to the other without sickness though unhappily our route has passed through infected centres. I cannot speak too highly of the railway authorities on whom so much of our comfort has depended. All lines have vied with one another and have succeeded in making our

journey smooth and restful and all have been punctual. It might interest you to know that we have travelled over 8,800 miles by train alone. I have been struck with the working of the police and with the manner in which the huge crowds which have everywhere gathered to welcome us have been handled. It is a great satisfaction to the Princess and myself to know that on such occasions there has been practically no loss of life nor serious accidents and we are especially happy to have noticed the absence of violence and rough usage. I also had the opportunity of inspecting a famine camp in which I was deeply interested. Everything that I saw convinced me of the earnest endeavours made to save life and to mitigate the sufferings of those who were compelled to seek refuge in the camp.

A tribute to the Army.

"I am glad that I was able to be present with my friend Lord Kitchener at the manoeuvres of the largest Army which has ever been assembled during peace time in India and that at the reviews at Rawalpindi and Secunderabad and at parades elsewhere I have seen almost every unit of the Army in this country. It was a pleasure to see the fine physique, good training and general military fitness of the British and Indian troops. I had always heard of the grand traditions of the Indian Army and I have had ample proof that the old spirit inspires all ranks to-day. I am proud to feel that the King has honoured me by making me Colonel-in-Chief of nine regiments of the Indian Army as I have thus become personally and directly associated with the different classes of which that Army is composed. At Lahore and in those Native States which we visited I had opportunities of seeing the Imperial Service Troops, and I was struck with their workmanlike appearance and quickness on parade. I am sure that you will appre-

ciate the action of those Princes who have consented to reduce the number of their local troops in order to contribute to the defences of the country a military force of greater efficiency and more adequately equipped. I have no doubt that, as time goes on and their circumstances permit, other Indian Princes will adopt a similar policy. I noticed everywhere the keen spirit which seemed to animate the whole Army and a general striving towards efficiency and readiness to take the field. The important development of the transport service will, I am assured, largely contribute to this end.

Good wishes for India.

"We are both genuinely sorry that our visit to India has come to an end. We shall never forget the affectionate greetings of India and Burma. Everywhere we found the same loving regard for the late Queen-Empress, the same loyal devotion to my dear father and the same kind and enthusiastic welcome to ourselves. So long as we live we shall remember India with feelings of warm gratitude and sympathy. I hope that this visit which has involved so much labour and anxieties on your Government will under God's providence be fraught with benefit to India. We wish you and all who are in authority under you God-speed in your great work. We wish for the Indian people immunity from famine and pestilence, steady progress in agriculture and industries and a safe and natural advance in local conditions. It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to the Princess and myself to have within five years stayed with you and Lady Minto while you held the high positions of representing your Sovereign in Canada and in India. I heartily wish that every success may attend you in your arduous and responsible duties."

The Viceroy's Reply.

In acknowledging the receipt of this gracious message Lord Minto replied as follows :—

“The Government and the Princes and people of India deeply appreciate the gracious message which Your Royal Highness has conveyed in your Royal Highness's letter of the 19th March. His Excellency begs respectfully to express the strong feelings of gratitude and devotion which the visit of Your Royal Highness and the Princess of Wales has evoked among all classes and sections of this great Empire and his warm personal appreciation of Your Royal Highness's kind expressions towards Lady Minto and himself.”

Important Speech of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales were presented with an address of welcome by the City of London on Thursday, May 17, on the occasion of their return from India.

A number of distinguished guests were subsequently entertained at luncheon at the Guildhall: among whom were Prime Minister, Lord Ripon, Mr. Morley, Mr. Asquith, Mr. Balfour, Mr. Brodrick, Mr. John Ellis, Mr. Chamberlain, Lord Curzon of Kedleston, Lord Ampthil, Sir Andrew Fraser, the Members of the India Council and the Member's of Their Royal Highnesses' household.

After luncheon silence was proclaimed, and the Lord Mayor rose and proposed the toast of “His Majesty the King-Emperor of India.” He said :—

It is exactly thirty years since this hall was the scene of a great festivity on His Majesty's return from his visit to India. The deep loyalty to the throne and the touching per-

sonal affection for the Sovereign which then characterised the people of India still prevail in undiminished degree, and I feel convinced that the tour of His Majesty in 1876 and the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales this year will be kept alive in the retentive memories of our fellow subjects in the East with the happiest results. (Cheers.)

The toast was received with great enthusiasm.

The Lord Mayor then submitted the toast of "Her Majesty Queen Alexandra, Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales, and the other Members of the Royal Family." (Cheers.)

The Prince's Speech.

The Prince of Wales, whose rising was the signal for loud and prolonged cheering, said :—

I thank you, my Lord Mayor, with all my heart for the kind words in which you have proposed this toast, and this distinguished company for the enthusiastic reception accorded to it. It is nearly five years ago that the Princess of Wales and I were entertained by the Lord Mayor and the City of London in this ancient hall, the termination of our memorable tour to our sister nations beyond the seas. (Cheers.) We are met here to-day under similar circumstances, and the conclusion of our visit to the great Indian Empire may, I think, be regarded as the completion of the mission originally entrusted to us by the King. (Cheers.) It is a great satisfaction to us that we have been privileged to visit almost every part of the British Empire. (Cheers.).....From November 9, the day of our brilliant reception on landing at Bombay, until the moment of our departure from Karachi on March 19, we were welcomed everywhere with a display of enthusiasm and affection which profoundly touched us, and the memory

of which will never fade from our minds. (Cheers.) We were still more impressed by the unmistakable proofs of genuine devotion and personal attachment to the King-Emperor. (Cheers.) At every place we visited where my dear father had been thirty years ago, the event was spoken of with the keenest interest and pride, not only by those who remembered seeing him, but also by the younger generation. (Cheers.) Although welcomed everywhere by happy, holiday-making crowds, which thronged the gaily decorated streets, we did not forget the misery and poverty which, alas! existed in certain districts afflicted by famine through which we passed. When at Gwalior I had an opportunity of inspecting a famine camp, and saw with sad interest, but with satisfaction, the excellent arrangements, effectually carried out, for mitigating the sufferings of upwards of 6,000 men, women, and children who were there employed, fed, and cared for. (Cheers.) Our visits to several of the great Feudatory States will always be reckoned among the happiest and most interesting of our experiences. We were received by the respective rulers and their peoples with the warmest enthusiasm ; with all the gorgeousness and circumstance of old Indian customs, and by them entertained with magnificent hospitality. I enjoyed social intercourse with many of these great princes, and I was impressed with their loyalty and personal allegiance to the Crown, their nobility of mind, their chivalrous nature, and the great powers which they possess for doing good. (Cheers.) In several of these States the Imperial Service troops are an important feature. They are raised, equipped, and maintained by the princess themselves, to be placed at our disposal in cases of war. Though the States supply their own officers, the regiments are under the guidance and inspection of British officers.

It is to be hoped that this excellent movement may be extended throughout all the Feudatory States. (Cheers.).....No one could possibly fail to be struck by the wonderful administration of India. Time did not permit of our leaving the beaten track for the interior of the country, and thereby gaining an insight in to the machinery of that most efficient organisation—the government of a district. But we had opportunities of seeing at the headquarters of the Presidencies and of the different provinces the general and admirable working of the Civil Service. At the same time we realised that it is a mere handful of highly-educated British officials—often living a hard and strenuous life—frequently separated from their fellow-countrymen, and subject to the trials and discomforts of the plains, who are working hand in hand with representatives of the different races in the administration of enormous areas, and in the government of millions of people. (Cheers.)Having seen several colleges and other educational institutions in different parts of India, I gained some slight idea of the efforts which are being made to place within the reach of all classes a liberal education. Let me take as an example the great Mahomedan College and School at Aligarh, which is supported and controlled by the private enterprise of Mahomedan gentlemen from all parts of India. A residential system similar to that at Oxford and Cambridge has been adopted. At the same time athletics are not neglected, and in all schools and colleges there is much emulation in cricket and football. (Cheers.) Undoubtedly such institutions must materially affect the formation of character in future generations. (Cheers.) If I were asked to name any general impressions which I have formed during this exceptional, but all too short, experience, they would be that I have learnt to

appreciate the fact that India cannot be regarded as one country. (Hear, hear.) We talk casually of going to India. But the majority of us perhaps do not realise that it is a continent with an area equal to the whole of Europe without Russia, containing a population of 300,000,000 of diverse races, languages, and creeds, and of many different grades of civilization. I was struck with its immense size, its splendour, its numerous races, its varied climate, its snow-capped mountains, its boundless deserts, its mighty rivers, its architectural monuments, and its ancient traditions. (Cheers.) I have realised the patience, the simplicity of life, the loyal devotion, and the religious spirits which characterise the Indian peoples. I know also their faith in the absolute justice and integrity of our rule. (Cheers.) I cannot help thinking, from all I have heard and seen, that the task of governing India will be made the easier if we on our part infuse into it a wider element of sympathy. I will venture to predict that to such sympathy there will be an ever-abundant and genuine response. And may we not also hope for a still fuller measure of trust and confidence in our earnest desire and efforts to promote the well-being and to further the best interests of every class? (Cheers.)

His Royal Highness then proceeded to describe in detail the incidents of his tour from his arrival in Bombay to his departure from Karachi, where, he said, "we bade farewell to the country where for many months we had found a second home, and for whose peoples we shall preserve a lasting affection." (Cheers.) His Royal Highness continued: But these are mere first impressions. I am fully aware how impossible it is to gain accurate and intimate knowledge of so vast a country by a visit of only four and a half months. Yet, I

would strongly suggest to those who are interested in the great questions which surround the India of to-day, to go there, and learn as much as is possible by personal observation on the spot. (Cheers.) And I cannot but think that every Briton who treads the soil of India is assisting towards a better understanding with the Mother Country; helping to break down prejudice; to dispel misapprehension; and to foster sympathy and brotherhood. (Cheers.) Thus he will not only strengthen the old ties, but create new ones, and so, please God, secure a better understanding and a closer union of hearts between the Mother Country and her Indian Empire. (Loud and prolonged cheers.)
